

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 252.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

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SESSION 1850-51.

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French Language and Literature—Professor Merlet.  
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Civil Engineering—Professor Harman Lewis, A.M.  
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Law—(Vacant).  
Jurisprudence—Professor Foster, M.A., LL.D.  
Schoolmasters' Classes—Professors Newman, Malden, De Morgan, and Potter.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them, and in the Office of the College there is kept a register of parties who receive boarders into their families. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Three Andrew Scholarships, one of £100 and two of £50 each, will be awarded to the three best proficient in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Candidates must have been during the academical year immediately preceding students in the College, or pupils in the School. Proprietors and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

HENRY MALDEN, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.  
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August 1850.

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The Junior School opens on the 24th of September.

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LONDON DISTRICT UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

THE following Course of LECTURES in elucidation of some of the PRINCIPAL DOCTRINES OF CHRISTIANITY as derived from the Holy Scriptures, without the intervention of creeds and articles, will be delivered at the SOUTHWARK LITERARY INSTITUTION, in the Borough-road.

Thursday, Sept. 12.—"The Doctrine of the Trinity unsupported alike by Reason and Revelation." The Rev. Dr. HARRISON, Effra-road Chapel, Brixton.

Thursday, Sept. 19.—"The Divine Mission of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and his inferiority to Almighty God, proved by the Scriptures." The Rev. BENJAMIN MARDON, Worship-street Chapel, Finsbury.

Thursday, Sept. 26.—"The meaning of the term 'Holy Ghost,' as used in the Scriptures." The Rev. Dr. HUTTON, Little Carters-lane Chapel, Doctors' Commons.

Thursday, Oct. 3.—"The meaning of the Atonement as commonly received, tested by the Scriptures." The Rev. Dr. HARRISON.

Thursday, Oct. 10.—"Human Depravity." The Rev. JOHN BUCHER, Gravel Pits Chapel, Hackney.

Thursday, Oct. 17.—"Regeneration." The Rev. JOHN BUCHER.

The Lectures will commence at Eight o'clock, p.m., precisely. Admission Free.

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The Lectures will commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

SYLLABUS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.—LECTURE I.—THE EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE CONSIDERED.—Pauperism—Crime—Immorality—Irrigorous Habits—Democracy—Intemperance—Prodigality—Discontent—What the People Read, and When—Their Amusements—Civil and Domestic Condition—The Popular Prospects—Most of the Popular Evils the Result of Non-Education, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.—LECTURE II.—EDUCATION CONSIDERED IN ITS RELATION TO THE STATE AND SOCIETY.—What Education is—the Existing Institutions—Power of Patriotism—Regard for Law—a Contented the only Strong People—Share in the Government—Education makes Mind Productive—Independent—Inspires a Love of Order—a Taste for the Arts—Cheapens the Cost of Government—Increases the value of Property—Fortifies Good Institutions—a Check to Despotism—&c.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.—LECTURE III.—WHAT EDUCATION WOULD DO FOR THE PEOPLE.—Improve the Manners—Create a Love of Reputation—Is the Poor Man's Capital—Would obtain Civil Rights and Control their Use—Would Develop the Love of Liberty—Augment the Productive Powers of Body and Mind—Promote Economy with a Love of Reading—And correct habits of Thinking.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.—LECTURE IV.—EDUCATION NECESSARY TO THE INTERESTS OF PUBLIC MORALITY AND RELIGION.—What Morality and Religion are—Factitious Forms of both have injured the True—No Reason no Faith—Moral Ideas must be Taught—The Love of Justice Requires Intelligence—Conscience Inert without Instruction—Ignorance is First Superstitious, then Sceptical—The Pulpit comparatively Powerless on an Uneducated People—General Remedies Suggested—Appeals, &c., &c.

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"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.

"—For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily. Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your food, &c. &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours truly,

"Rev. THOMAS MINSTER,

"Of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire."

"12, Patrick-street, Cork, 4mo. 4th, 1849.

"Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who during the last seven years had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your food vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully.

"WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Devon-cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

"THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton, Nov. 8, 1848.

"All that I had suffered from for twenty-five years, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, seems to vanish under the influence of Revalenta. I enjoy sound and refreshing sleep, which, until now, I could not procure. Nervousness is passing away rapidly, and I am much more calm and collected in everything I do, and it has quite sweetened my poor temper. It now affords me pleasure to do for others what, before, I did not dare to do for nervous irritation, &c.

"W. R. REEVE."

In canisters weighing 1lb. at 2s. 6d.; 2lb. at 4s. 6d.; of 5lb. at 11s.; 12lb. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lb. 3s.; and 5lb. 3s.; suitably packed for all climates. 12lb. and 10lb. canisters forwarded by DU BARRY and CO., on receipt of Post-office or bankers' orders (carriage free), to any town or railway station connected by rail with London.

Agents in London:—Hedges and Butler, 158, Regent-street; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 182 and 183, Piccadilly, Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; also at 4, Cheapside; 60, Gracechurch-street; 109 and 451, Strand; 49, Bishopsgate-street Within; 63, and 150, Oxford-street; Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, Sutton, Newberry, Sangar, Evans, Hansay, and through all respectable tea-dealers, grocers, Italian warehouses, booksellers, druggists, chemists, and medicine vendors in town and country.

Testimonials of cures of other complaints sent gratis. CAUTION.—The name of Messrs. DU BARRY'S invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated that individuals cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. DU BARRY'S address, 127, New Bond-street London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by supurious compound of peas, beans, lentils, Indian and oat meal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 252.]

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### PRO AND CON.

#### IV.—ORGANIZED AND OFFICERED.

OUR reconnaissance of the force with which we shall have to measure strength in prosecuting the enterprise upon which, as Anti-state-churchmen, we have embarked, will bring under our notice no feature of it more formidable than its complete organization. In this particular, it must be admitted, our opponents possess a very decided superiority over us. Unable, as we must be, to get rid of this general and rather discouraging impression by any effort of ours to ignore it, may it not prove a salutary task to try and familiarize ourselves with the matter exactly as it stands? We do not know how the case may be with others—but, for ourselves, we never feel so dispirited as when summoned by duty to confront an obstacle the outlines of which we are unable to make out. Nothing raises our apprehension so surely as vagueness and uncertainty. When we know the worst, and have it before us in a measurable or appreciable form, we feel ourselves authorized to dismiss a busy fancy, and calmly occupy ourselves in computing the work requisite to be done. Supposing that we do not widely differ, in this respect, from our readers, we shall proceed to take those glances at State-church organization which will give us the most correct idea of its power to withstand and to frustrate our attempts. To this end, a mere technical description of what may be called the mechanism of the Establishment would, we think, be unsuitable, and, perhaps, by many of our friends, would be rightly deemed superfluous. Far more serviceable will it prove, we judge, to note down those special characteristics of the organization which lend it an advantage against assailants in our position.

Well, then, it is, in the first place, worth remarking, that the machinery at the disposal of the State Church is not of an *extempore* kind, recently put together, and comparatively untried. Quite the reverse. It is so seasoned by age, and has been so thoroughly tested by constant use, that every gradation of office in it is distinctly defined, every relationship of power to power is well understood. Every functionary is aware of whom he must obey, and whom he may command—where he is expected to be active, and where quiescent. Whatever requires doing may be at once assigned to the party by whom it is to be done. The right men for any department of work, offensive or defensive, can be pointed out at an hour's notice. The most suitable plans of proceeding have been ascertained by ample experience. All the capabilities of the complicated mechanism are familiar as A B C to those who govern its movements, and, to a great extent, the effect of every determination agreed on by the authorities may be described beforehand. There is no confusion—no waste of strength—no unnecessary delays. Nor is action, as amongst ourselves, fitful and uncertain—spasms succeeded by intervals of exhaustion—but time, use, and discipline, have served to render all the

movements of this organization, at least in so far as they relate to political ends, smooth, constant, and regular.

Let us turn next to the extraordinary facilities at the command of those who have the control of this machinery. They have abundant leisure. The time we spend in advancing our object is, almost invariably, just so much subtracted from our ordinary pursuits. Not so with the dignitaries of the Church. In counteracting our efforts, and strengthening their own position, they do but labour in their vocation. Their presence, however frequent, at the ecclesiastical council-chamber, involves no sacrifice. They can sit, and scheme, and plot, month after month, and year after year, without entailing upon themselves the smallest inconvenience. They are uniformly men of high education. They can always enlist in their service the rarest talents. They have no slight hold upon the public press. They have the privilege of direct and easy access to the Government and the Legislature, and exert considerable influence over both. Do they feel an inconvenience, or spy an opportunity, or become conscious of a weakness which law can remedy?—it is not difficult for them to get an act of Parliament. Do they need information? they can ask for returns and have them. Money? they have but to hit upon a plausible expedient, and it is forthwith supplied to them out of the public purse. They even make us pay the expense of managing their own funds. Regarded as an Executive Committee, they possess advantages both for council and for action, incalculably superior to those enjoyed by any similar body of men.

The foregoing characteristics of State Church organization will prepare us to expect what we shall assuredly find, whether we expect it or not, namely, unity of purpose, as well as consistency and continuity of operation. There is a head to plan, and there are hands to execute—and both the head and the hands are governed by a heart with which they are in perfect unison. The perpetuation and extension of Church power is the one object in which rulers and subordinates—archbishops, bishops, rectors, and curates—can cordially unite. For this they can cheerfully co-operate. There are some matters on which they differ—some respecting which they are "at daggers drawn"—some in regard to which one generation will take opposite views, and cherish opposite feelings, to those of another. But the entire race of State ecclesiastics, comprising all generations and all grades, desire, as by an unerring instinct, an augmentation of their resources and their power. From this scent no accident would drive them, no change of times be likely to divert them. They never forget this principle, whatever they may do with others. It seasons their theology—it governs their politics. It gives tone to their speeches, turns to their conversations, and, sometimes, jesuitry to their actions. It pervades their educational plans—it is infused into their books. Herein they can all agree—and to forward this object any one of them will speak or be silent, furnish or withhold information, get up petitions and meetings or oppose them, combine, work, travel, endure, just as circumstances may appear to require, or authority may be known to suggest.

Lastly, the machinery, some qualities of which we have been attempting to describe, covers the whole kingdom. Its agency can be brought to bear on any given spot, however remote, and simultaneously, if needed, in every parish. We Anti-state-church agitators are compelled to raise up garrisons here and there as best we can, and are pretty much confined to large towns and cities. But our opponents cover the land like a network. Not a rural hamlet or village is there in which they have not a man of leisure and influence for their purposes. Not a populous town in which they have not a *corps*. Every county has its superintendents—every ecclesiastical district or diocese its general and staff. They have buildings in which to meet without expense, and officials whom they can employ in matters unsuited to their taste. Lambeth has but to speak—and instantly there is activity through all the

gradations of ecclesiastical office, down to churchwarden, sexton, and beadle, and in all parts of the country, urban and rural, manufacturing and maritime, populous and sparse. So far as organization can go, that of the State-church must be considered complete.

If the view we have here given be somewhat discouraging, it serves, on the other hand, to prove the imperative necessity of imposing some check upon machinery so powerful. The truth is, we must either get the better of it, or it will get the better of us. State Ecclesiasticism, left to itself, is perpetually encroaching upon our liberties, civil and religious. It may be difficult to break its power—it will be disastrous to yield to it. And after all, we may revive our spirits with the consoling thought that organizations, however perfect, and however potent, like well-disciplined and officered armies, are as nothing when face to face with a truly national sentiment. There is no valid reason, therefore, for despondency—there are many, and cogent ones, too, that should dissuade us from throwing up our enterprise, and beating a cowardly retreat. But what we have here noted may suffice, we think, to convince the most sanguine that a tough job is before us, and that to "faith" we must add "virtue," or more literally, manhood.

#### EVIL INCIDENCE OF A FALSE POSITION.

OUR readers will have learned the suspension of Professor De Vericour from his professorship in the Queen's College, Cork, for his authorship of a book which happened to be the subject of review, in ordinary course, in our last number—"The Analysis of Christian Civilization." Its leading sentiments, as well as occasional expressions, have given offence at once to opposite sects of religionists in Ireland and England. Influential members of the Roman Catholic Church seem to have used the incident in vindication of their hostility to that college, and those of like foundation; and its authorities, eager to disclaim any theological characteristic or complexion, have suspended the Professor, subject to the decision of the Lord-Lieutenant. Not that either the complaining or authoritative parties deny the right of professors in these neutral institutions to the possession of personal religious opinions, and the utterance of those convictions on fitting occasions; but to the identification of them with the college—as Professor de Vericour undoubtedly did, on his title-page. He has since written from Switzerland to explain that that identification was inadvertent, and is much regretted—the publisher put the author's name and position to the book; and the sincerity of the disavowal is manifested by the suppression of the edition. He, therefore, will probably be reinstated; but we cannot forbear using the unpleasant incident to illustrate the falseness of the system from which it has arisen.

Unpleasant enough, such an incident certainly is, to all concerned. None but one who has wrought out a theory, however hastily and erroneously—who has constructed or adopted, and therefore loves, however unworthy, a personal belief, on whatever subject—has given it to the world with hope and joy, and has suddenly been pained and startled by the imputation of motives of which he was quite unconscious—none but such an one, perhaps, can appreciate the painfulness of such a position. It is the risk under which all independent thought is prosecuted—a penalty which truth and error sometimes pay alike. M. de Vericour's "Analysis" might have been as careful in its conduct, and as complete in its result, as we think it has been hasty and incorrect—yet would he have been assailed, from one quarter, with as much vehemence as he is now denounced with from one or two. And painful, in any case, is such a reception. Unconscious or forgetful that he was exposing himself to more than the examination of fair criticism, he quietly writes his book, sends it to press, and hurries from the scenes of his labours, to be followed by accusations of an heretical and perverting spirit; and to find himself the object of attack and defence by heated controversialists.

But these unpleasant consequences may fairly be attributed to the system to which he is attached. The *odium theologicum* derives ever fresh virus from the support rendered by Government to what is called strictly secular education. So long as all sects are compelled to sustain an institution which professes favour to none, all will look upon it with distrust and suspicion. Each is conscious that the professors in that institution are in heart with one of them, and that it is impossible entirely to suppress the manifestation of that preference. The Protestant public will keep an eye on the Catholic tutor, the Catholic on the Protestant, and the Rationalist on both; as journalists of the latter school now fiercely resent the attack on M. de Vericour as an ebullition of bigotry common to Protestant and Catholic. Besides, does not the volume in dispute show the impossibility of neutralizing the religious element in the "higher branches of knowledge?" Had M. de Vericour been Professor of History instead of teacher of the modern languages, how could he have evaded the official utterance of such opinions as he has now given to the world, in his private capacity, and yet have left his historical prelections more than a dry catalogue of facts, or a series of word-paintings? As well hope to abstract life from the heart, and yet preserve colour on the cheek. If M. de Vericour would enjoy liberty of thought and speech, without fear of theological odium or civil deprivation, and in obedience only to his conscience, he must vacate the chair and strip off the gown of a State professorship.

#### RECENT SECESSION FROM THE STATE-CHURCH.

Our last week's number contained the announcement that Viscount Feilding had gone over to the Church of Rome. In a letter to the *Times*, Lord Feilding confirms the main fact, but corrects collateral points of assertion. He writes,—

It is stated that my "immediate motive" in seceding from the Anglican communion was the course of conduct pursued by his Grace the Archbishop of York and some other church dignitaries in reference to the Gorham case. In reply to this, I am bound to say that had this been my immediate motive, I should certainly have waited for some time yet, with the hope of its being possible still to persuade the ecclesiastical authorities to do what might be in their power to re-establish the orthodox doctrine on infant baptism. This, however, is not the case. The late painful conflicts in the (so-called) Church of England have only been instrumental in my conversion to the Catholic Church, in so far as they proved to me the entire absence of a living definite authority in matters of faith, without which creeds and formularies, being liable to different interpretations, are mere dead letters. Such a living definite authority, conclusive and infallible, as guided by the promised teaching of the Holy Ghost, I find alone claimed and alone exercised in the Church of Rome. For this reason, and from the firm and overpowering conviction that the Church of England, from the Reformation, had forfeited her catholicity in separating herself from the centre of unity, I felt myself bound to leave her, being convinced that she is now only reaping the natural fruits of what she had then sown. My doubts on this point were not the growth of a day or a week; they had long harassed me, and the principal essays to prove the contrary appeared to me eminently unsatisfactory and inconclusive. At the time of the great meeting in July, my mind was far from easy on the subject, and I did not intend to have taken any part in the proceedings of that day, beyond recording my votes and signing the addresses. When, however, it was ascertained that one building was insufficient to contain the whole of the meeting, such numerous entreaties were poured upon me to preside in another hall, and thus keep together those who would otherwise have been compelled to go away unsatisfied, that my requests to be excused from taking any prominent part were overruled, and I was compelled to submit.

In announcing the fact of Lord Feilding's secession, the *Times* had quoted a passage from his speech at the Gorham meeting in St. Martin's Hall, which stigmatised secession at this juncture as desertion of the Church at her greatest need. Lord Feilding has not the slightest recollection of using such expressions; and he reaffirms what he declared at the time, that the report of the *Times* "is an entire forgery."

Lord Lyttelton has written a letter to the *Guardian*, with the double object of justifying his non-attendance at the meeting above alluded to, and of stating, in reference to "our present condition," how far he and those who think with him "agree with the promoters of the meeting, and what is the general course which we ourselves wish to see pursued on the part of the members of the Church generally, as distinct from those who have peculiar responsibilities of office or position within it." Upon the first point he says:—

My chief motive was founded upon a fact which, I think, has hardly been sufficiently dwelt upon, though it has been adverted to by Dr. Pusey, Mr. Keble, Archdeacon Hare, and others; namely, that there exists the most grievous amount of misunderstanding about the meaning of certain theological terms involved in the question in debate, in consequence of which many persons suppose that they differ when in fact they substantially agree. I do not say that there are no extreme parties who could not be brought to agree, nor do I inquire how far such misunderstanding may extend; but I could not, in our present circumstances, join in a body of resolutions which did not contain a distinct recognition of this fact, and a consequent profession that their object was not, as one writer has announced it inevitable, that there should be "internecine war" between the two parties in the Church, but, on the contrary, that the attempt at least should be made to reconcile them.

On the second point, he refers to the declaration by the clergy of the diocese of Worcester:—

It purported that those who signed it, and who had previously declared that they held the doctrine of the regeneration of all infants in baptism to be fundamental, did not impute untrue opinions (meaning, of course, on that subject) to those who were satisfied with the judgment, nor desire their expulsion from the Church. It did not refer to Mr. Gorham's book, but to the judgment, which, as is admitted, at least on our side, entirely fails to represent the true meaning of that book. And my simple meaning was, that until it were sure that those who seemed to be opposed to me understood the leading terms employed in the judgment in the same sense as I did, I did not desire to pronounce that my views were, on material or vital points, irreconcilable with theirs. . . . I am not addressing those who seem to consider that the Church is nothing but a bundle of documents, which may as well be interpreted by one acute man as by another. I am supposing agreement upon this as the conclusion both of reason and of history—that, however documents and formularies may be sound and unexceptionable, the Church, and the Church alone, as a living power, ought to have in her own hands the function of watching over the construction and practical application of them. . . . At present I shall do no more than say this, and invite the expression of the opinion of those who agree in this general principle—an expression to be confined in the first instance to this alone, upon which action may be founded afterwards. I have not even used the term "Synod" or "Convocation," because, in so doing, we immediately come upon points of detail, which I should wish to see further discussed. It is probably the opinion of no one that either of these bodies—understanding by them, as relates to their main principle, entirely clerical bodies—should eventually furnish the precise model of the Church Legislature which we wish to establish. But, especially with regard to Convocation, it is a question to be argued, whether it, as already existing, should be called into practical operation, with the intention that it should then be reformed as may seem fit, or whether the attempt should be made at once to constitute, with legally authorized functions, such a body as we should wish to see permanently established.

The Rev. Eyre Stewart Bathurst, Rector of Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire, and formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, has resigned his living, value £1,500 per annum; and was received into the Roman Catholic Church, on Thursday last, by the very Rev. Dr. Newman, at the Oratory, in Alcester-street.—*Aris's Birmingham Gazette*.

A correspondent of the *Church and State Gazette* writes:—"I believe the following may be relied on as strictly correct:—H. Worthington, Esq., of Fairfield, near Manchester; Rev. Mr. Bathurst, rector of Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire; Mrs. Foljambes, of Margaret Chapel (now dedicated to 'all the Saints'); and Mr. Stone, a chorister of that chapel; have been received into the Church of Rome. The two former were received at the Oratory at Birmingham by Father Newman, and the latter at Islington by Father Oakeley. It is stated that Mr. Richards, of Margaret Chapel, and Dr. Pusey, have been in the habit of giving persons formal permission to use invocations of the Virgin Mary and the Saints, and to observe other Romish practices; and that the latter has even allowed his penitents to attend mass under 'particular circumstances' (in this country)! But should these assertions be incorrect, those reverend persons will no doubt contradict them. A near relative of Dr. Pusey has stated his intention to resign his living, and is known to have declared that hundreds of clergymen are contemplating the same step. The *Morning Herald* gives more credit to the latter report than we are disposed to attach to it. There is great division and disorganization in the Romanizing camp; the Bishop of Glasgow and his section strongly, it is said, disapproving of the extravagant views of Archdeacons Wilberforce and Manning, with whom he formerly acted. Dr. Forbes, the Bishop of Brechin, is now on the continent, where it is believed he feels no scruple in attending masses and other Romish services, and that devotionally, as Romanists themselves would do. It is said that thirty perverts have been received into the Romish Church at Cambridge, amongst whom are several members of the university. In addition to these, the correspondent of a university paper asserts that a pervert who had recanted has again proceeded to Oscott, and become a priest! No name is given. The son of a West of England baronet, who had pursued a similar course, is also reported to have relapsed into Popish error, having married a wife who was of the Romish communion."

#### TITLES OF RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS ACT.

[13 and 14 Viet., c. xxviii., July 15, 1850.]

Title—"An Act to render more Simple and Effectual the Titles by which Congregations or Societies for purposes of Religious Worship or Education in England and Ireland hold Property for such purposes."

§ I. Enacts, that property conveyed for religious or educational purposes (as a chapel, meeting-house, dwelling-house for the minister, glebe, school-master's house, college or seminary, hall or rooms, &c.) to trustees, to be from time to time appointed, shall vest in successors without conveyance.

§ II. Provides that, where such property shall be of copyhold or customary tenure, and liable to the payment of any fine, it shall be lawful for the lord or "lady" of the manor, on the next appointment of a new trustee or trustees, and at the expiration of every forty years thereafter, to receive and take a sum corresponding to the fine or heriot which would have been payable by law on the death or alienation of the tenant or tenants; such payment being in full of all fines payable.

§ III. Enacts that, for the purpose of providing evidence of the choice and appointment of new trustees, every such choice and appointment shall be made to appear by deed under the hand and seal of the chairman of the meeting at which such choice and appointment shall be made, and attested by two witnesses, in the form or to the like effect of the schedule annexed to the act.

§ IV. Extends the act to Ireland.

§ V. Contains the usual proviso, that the act may be amended by any act in the present session.

The above act, it will be noticed, applies to England, Wales, and Ireland, but not to Scotland. A separate act has been passed for Scotland, which enacts (§ 1), That heritable property conveyed for religious or educational purposes, shall vest in disponees or their successors; provides (§ 2) for payment (every twenty-five years) in lieu of casualties of superiority; and (§ 3) enacts, that sums vested on heritable security for religious, educational, or charitable purposes, shall vest in disponees and their successors, without any transference, conveyance, or other transmission or renewal of investiture whatsoever. No deed whatever is required under this act. Nor was there such a provision in the bill brought in by Mr. Peto as originally drawn; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer appears to have thought the opportunity was not to be let slip of getting a stamp duty out of these transactions. We can conceive of no other reason for foisting in this provision. The form of deed given in the schedule is the following:—

#### SCHEDULE TO WHICH THIS ACT REFERS.

MEMORANDUM of the choice and appointment of new trustees of the [describe the chapel, school, or other buildings and property] situate in the parish [or township] of in the country [riding, division, city, or place] of at a meeting duly convened and held for that purpose [in the vestry of the said chapel], on the [15th] day of [April, 1850.] A. B. of Chairman.

Names and descriptions of all the trustees on the constitution or last appointment of trustees made the day of Adam Bell, of Charles Dixon, of Edward Foster, of George Hurst, of John Jackson, of Kenneth Lucas, of Matthew Norman, of Octavius Parker, of

Names and descriptions of all the trustees in whom the said [chapel] and premises now become legally vested.

First.—Old continuing trustees:—

John Jackson, now of Matthew Norman, now of Octavius Parker, now of Benjamin Adams, of Charles Bell, of Jonathan Edmonds, of Richard Baxter, of John Home, of

Dated this William Hicks, (L.S.) Chairman of the said meeting.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said William Hicks, as Chairman of the said meeting, at and in the presence of the said meeting, on the day and year aforesaid, in the presence of C. D. E. F.

[The blanks and parts in italics to be filled up as the case may be.]

The Act is unquestionably an important boon; and our best thanks are due to Mr. Peto for the pains he took in carrying forward the measure. We earnestly hope that Dissenting congregations throughout the kingdom will lose no time in looking into their trust-deeds, and in availing themselves of the simple machinery of this act.—*Patriot*.

JESUITISM IN ITALY AND AUSTRIA.—In reference to the contest between the State and the Catholic clergy of Sardinia, to which we have, on more than one occasion, adverted, the *Examiner* says:—"The Piedmontese Ministry so far acquitted themselves with energy, and, except by the ignorant and superstitious Savoyards, have been well supported by the people. Of late, however, it is feared that a change has come over their councils. They seem to dread the contest with Rome. Pinelli, a man well inclined to the Papacy, has been sent to the Roman Court on a mission to make terms with the Holy See. It has been even reported that Siocardi was about to quit the ministry in consequence of this mission, which would have been an open declaration of a change of policy; but as yet no such resignation has taken place. The banishment of Bianchi-Giovini, however, the editor of a Liberal journal most active in its opposition to the Jesuit movement, has given still greater confirmation to the report of Ministerial vacillation. Austria is reported to have demanded this punishment against the Liberal journalist. No wonder; Austria herself being priest-ridden once more. For there, where all religions are declared free, and where the first use made of the declaration has been to give Jesuits and bigots of every class all the pernicious freedom they covet, rendering the State dependent on them instead of keeping them dependent on the State, matters now are scarcely less promising than in Turin. Prince Schwartzburg, the brother of the Prime Minister, and the person supposed to have been most influential in the late changes, has been installed with great pomp as Archbishop of Prague and Primate of Bohemia; and one of the first acts following his nomination has been a notice to the editors of all the journals, from the police, that they should no longer indulge in their customary free strictures on the priesthood, or on the recent regulations respecting the connexion of the Church and State. Prague being still in a state of siege, of course the journals must obey; and it will be strange if we do not hear their silence quoted before long as a sign of the public indifference or assent to the obnoxious changes. The clergy of one diocese of Austria have already shown their interpretation of

the principle of equality for all religions, by demanding that Jewish physicians should not be allowed to attend Christian patients in dangerous illnesses! The clergy of the Tyrol have also modestly petitioned, in the same Christian spirit, that if Protestants be allowed to settle in that country they should be prohibited from building churches and celebrating public worship! The Jesuits in the meantime are flocking back in crowds to a land from which they have been banished for nearly a century; and it is intended to commit the education of youth principally to their care. So much for the labours of Count Lee Thun, the poor imitator of Montalembert without his cleverness, and without his strong convictions.

**CHURCH-RATES AT THAME, OXON.**—A vestry meeting of the ratepayers of Thame was held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 5th inst., for the purpose of enforcing the annual impost upon the inhabitants of this town; viz., a church-rate. The Rev. J. Prosser, vicar, after presenting a supplication to the hearer and answerer of righteous prayer for a blessing upon such an unholy proceeding, presided. He stated, that for decently celebrating worship in the church, the sum of £77 was required. Mr. T. Stone moved that a rate of 2d. in the pound be made to defray the expenses incurred, and Mr. Eeles seconded it; after which Mr. John Seymour, who many years ago was churchwarden, protested against the mode of exacting money from those who conscientiously dissented from the Establishment. "It may seem inconsistent, as I attend the church, that I oppose it; but I do so not because of the system, as there are many things to me objectionable, but because of the doctrines enforced by the preacher. He entreated the meeting to adopt the only just plan, that of soliciting the voluntary contributions of the people—as the present system was extremely disgusting, and especially as the churchwardens were subjected to much odium." Mr. W. Johnson, in a lengthened speech, moved an amendment to the proposition just made. "We are told," he said, "by the supporters of church-rates, that they must be enforced because it is the 'law of the land.' To this I would reply, that all the law does is this, it unjustly puts within your reach a flagrant wrong. It does not compel you to do it; there is no law which compels you to come here and make a church-rate; neither is there any law which says that the amount required shall not be raised by voluntary contributions! It is not illegal to raise money by voluntarism. Again, if it were the law of the land that property should pay church-rates, that all property is bought subject to this impost, and that, consequently, its payment ought not in justice to be resisted, how is it that hundreds of parishes never pay these rates? that in large places, like Manchester and Leicester, where the majority is opposed to them, they are not and cannot be collected? This proves clearly that it is not a general tax upon property, but that it depends upon the inhabitants. You have the power now to set aside the law so far as Thame is concerned, by voting for the amendment which I now beg to move; viz. —

That no rate be granted during the present year, but that the money required for the purposes named in the notice and resolution be raised by voluntary contributions, and not by a compulsory rate, which is entirely opposed to the principles of the Christian religion."

The Rev. John Elrick, M.A., seconded the amendment in a speech characterised by dignified calmness. Mr. Wheeler made a few observations supporting the amendment, dwelling more especially upon the anomalous position in which men were placed in reference to what is *law* on the church-rate question. The Vicar being the only person who could say even a few things in defence of such an unrighteous tax, endeavoured to refute the arguments advanced by its opponents. Several gentlemen were anxious to discuss the question fairly, but the Chairman would not allow a further controversy; he therefore declined putting the amendment to the vote, falling back upon the decision of the Court of Exchequer. The number favourable to the rate was 27, and those who opposed it numbered 22. The Nonconformists of this town have to rejoice that every year, by manfully opposing and refusing to pay these obnoxious rates, good is accomplished, as they evidently gain converts to their principles.—*From a Correspondent.*

**MR. ALLIES.**—According to the *Tablet*, Mr. Allies is engaged in writing a refutation of his former work, "The Church of England Vindicated from the Charge of Schism," after which he intends to "become a Catholic."

**CHARGE OF HERESY AGAINST THE ARCHDEACON OF WORCESTER.**—The Rev. Lucius Arthur, curate of Oddingley, has addressed a letter to the bishop of the diocese, in which he denounces the primary charge of the archdeacon as heretical, and as "latitudinarian in the worst sense," and prays the bishop authoritatively to declare it so.

**THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS** in Eastern Canada have issued a pastoral letter, forbidding the people of their charges to read any Bibles, tracts, or even newspapers, without the authority or permission of the Church.

The Rev. Mr. Gorham has left St. Just, having been followed by the affectionate regrets of an earnest and attached people. The family of the rev. gentleman have already taken possession of the pleasant rectory-house of Bramford Speke.—*Western Times.*

Mr. Gorham is expected to perform the ceremony of reading himself into the vicarage of Bramford Speke on Sunday next. He will have to read the Articles of the Church, and to declare his full assent to, and belief in them. The rev. gentleman will also preach on this occasion.

**DR. McNEIL ON THE CHURCH QUESTION.**—The

Rev. Dr. McNeile, in a letter, dated August 24, to a clergyman who had desired to learn his views, has signified his approval of the recent judgment of the Privy Council on the Church Question. We extract from the letter its most striking passage:—"Concerning the efficacy of baptism upon infants, concerning the baptism of infants at all, I do not know any one word of God. It is never once mentioned in Holy Scripture. The antiquity of the practice is undoubted as a matter of fact, and I very cordially agree with those who think it 'most agreeable with the institution of Christ.' But all that men have written about its efficacy, the *quando* and the *quomodo*, is no more and no better than *inference*; inference honestly drawn, let us grant, but certainly fallibly, and by some erroneously, since all do not infer alike. He who elevates any such inference into the place and authority of the Word of God, and thereupon pronounces an opposing inference to be heresy, seems to me to arrogate infallibility (at least in this instance) to himself. The recent judgment of the Privy Council has checked such arrogance, therefore I rejoice in it. I may express my combined convictions thus—in Divine truth no latitude; in human inferences no bigotry."

**ANOTHER NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.**—A London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, under the signature J. J. G. W. (whom we recognise as Mr. J. J. Garth Wilkinson, the accomplished biographer of Swedenborg), gives the following account of a new system of medicine, called Kinesipathy:—"A subject which is now being much talked of here as a piece of progress, is the new system of mechanical or motor medicine, called 'Kinesipathy'; or, the cure of diseases by specific active and passive movements. It has been practised for forty years in Stockholm, and is this year, for the first time, becoming prominent in England. There is a good pamphlet on it under the above title, by Georgil. The method consists in applying external motions, passive and active exercise, &c., to the body; and in rendering these so special, that you can operate on the various inward organs, or on parts of these specifically. Friction, posture, percussion, motion, are all made use of; and the science has so far advanced, that already as many as a thousand different movements have been devised for the purpose of moving and jogging the failing parts and powers within. There are thus languages of *nudges* to remind brain, liver, spleen, and all of their neglected duties. The effects produced approve the plan, and stamp it on as an art and science. It is exercise, contact, admonition pursued into details, whereby disease is literally for the first time *handled*. One important general truth which accrues from it is, that operations from without are propagated inward, and that by scientific knowledge you can send in messages to particular parts, which are received and read just where they are wanted, and nowhere else. This practice recognises motion for the first time as an important element in the living frame, and throws the chemical and molecular views, which are dead and chaotic into the background, bringing forward the physical and mechanical, which are large enough to be living; and founding upon them a method of curation. It is remarkable that this laying hold of the mobility of the frame comes also from a Swede (Ling, the poet), just as the demonstration, that the body lives in motion, and that the lungs give that motion, was the gain of another Swede, viz. Swedenborg, and, indeed, formed the main truth of his physiological perceptions. The latter I regard as the greatest principle of intelligence which has yet been put into the body; perhaps the former may turn out to be one of the most vital of the curative arts. Certainly, the homœopathic consideration of the subject leads to this conclusion, for perhaps there is no disease but leads in some way to alter the bearing, posture, or general status of the body. In acute cases this is plain. We groan, writhe, wriggle, wince, shake, crawl, creep, dance, and so forth, with our agonies and discomforts, showing that disease is a complete posture-maker and a very good sergeant, whose drill, however, is for the purposes of relief and cure. Now this proves, moreover, that very small areas of diseases have corresponding to them large movements in the general system; and that if we understood the movements, we could, by reaction, play upon the parts and particles of the inward organs. For if a special wince or twist of the frame comes out of some one place, then by mastering the twist, and producing it artificially, we should get at that place exactly, if even it were no bigger than a pin's head. Now here is a way of precise gunnery—of hitting disease with precision. Again, we know that there are instinctive movements of the hands towards afflicted parts of our frames. We rub ourselves with an infinite organic pity like dumb animals, where the deep flesh is ill. This is nature in us working for us, and showing us the beginning of an immense art of soothing, traction, nudging, &c. The detailed following out of it constitutes *Kinesipathy*."

**RECORDER FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.**—Special courts of Aldermen and of the Common Council were held on Thursday, to receive the report of the Committee of Aldermen on the office of Recorder, and to consider the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Law. By the Aldermen it was resolved, that the election of a Recorder shall take place on the 24th inst. By the Council it was resolved, that a Committee be appointed to report on the emoluments of the office, before the day appointed for the election. In 1737, the salary was £120; it has been raised by successive additions to the amount of £3000 a year, exclusively of fees for opinions on the legal cases submitted by the City authorities.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**MARLBOROUGH CHAPEL, LONDON.**—The Rev. Henry Richard having resigned his pastorate at Marlborough Chapel, London, in order to give his undivided attention to the Peace Society, the Rev. J. Gage Pigg, B.A., of Wymondham, Norfolk, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation to become his successor, and takes leave of his present charge on the 29th inst.

**RYDE.**—The foundation-stone of the schools and vestries in connexion with the intended Baptist Chapel, was laid on Monday evening, 2nd inst., by the Rev. Samuel Lillycrop, of Windsor, who addressed the spectators on the necessity for more Nonconformist places of worship in this fastly increasing and important watering place. The Rev. Dr. Ferguson, Independent, offered a most appropriate prayer, and the pastor of the infant cause, Rev. W. Newell, after singing, concluded this part of the service; the members of the church and friends then adjourned to their temporary preaching-room, where the remainder of the evening was spent in suitable addresses, prayer, and praise.

**BARNET.**—The Rev. A. Stewart has resigned his pastoral charge at Barnet, which he has sustained for more than twenty-five years, that he may devote himself entirely to his scholastic duties at Palmer House, Holloway.

**WESTON, NEAR FOWNBURST.**—Mr. B. Clarke, late of Stepney College, having accepted the united and earnest invitation of the church and congregation at that place, commenced on Lord's-day, August 26th, his stated labours among them.

**NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, MANCHESTER.**—A new Independent chapel—an exceedingly handsome structure—was opened in Oldham-road, Manchester, on Wednesday last. It is in close proximity to the building for several years known as the Poland-street School, where a congregation has long worshipped (the pulpit being supplied by students from the Independent College), and a Sunday-school been in operation. The congregation is chiefly composed of the working classes resident in that populous locality; and it is anticipated that, under the ministry of Mr. Bedell, the newly-appointed pastor, a gentleman who has been studying at the Independent College, near Withington, the congregation will be greatly increased. The opening sermons of Wednesday were preached in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, and in the evening by the Rev. James Parsons, of York; both gentlemen being listened to with great interest by excellent congregations. Sermons in aid of the funds were also delivered on Sunday; and on Monday a public tea meeting was held at the chapel.

**ALNWICK.**—Mr. R. Greener, late of Airedale College, was yesterday week ordained to the charge of the congregation of Zion Chapel, Alnwick. The Rev. A. Scales, of Rothbury, commenced the service by reading the Scriptures and prayer; the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of Newcastle, gave the introductory discourse; the questions to the minister were proposed, and the ordination prayer offered, by the Rev. A. Reid, of Newcastle; and the charge to the minister was given by the Rev. A. Jack, M.A., of North Shields. In the evening, the Rev. W. D. Alexander, D.D., of Edinburgh, preached an eloquent sermon. On the following day, a *soirée* was held in the Town Hall.

**SOMERS-TOWN CONGREGATIONAL MISSION.**—At a meeting recently held in Somers-town, a report, detailing the active efforts of this association in the spread of gospel truth, was read by the Rev. Thomas Seavill, its active secretary. Believing that it may be serviceable as an example and encouragement to men of zeal and earnestness in other localities, we cheerfully insert the following abstract of that document:—

1st. **DOMESTIC VISITATION.**—Being impressed with the importance of this department of our work, we have paid especial attention to it during the last year. In our former Report, we stated that 200 families were under stated visitation by seven visitors; now we have 600 families visited by fourteen Christian friends, who have paid throughout the year 7,910 visits.

2nd. **RELIGIOUS TRACTS.**—Upwards of 600 are regularly lent among the families of the locality. In connexion with the Sabbath services in this hall, as well as in the neighbourhood, we have during the year past distributed more than 7,000 tracts.

3rd. **THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL** decidedly appears in a more healthy state than it did twelve months ago. We have an interesting class of infants, sixty in number, which is conducted in a room below; altogether there are in occasional attendance about 160 children and fifteen teachers.

4th. **DAY-SCHOOLS.**—The boys' school in connexion with the Mission is now held in Clarendon-square. It continues to prosper, and has 100 in attendance. In a former Report, we expressed a wish to see a girls' school established in connexion with the Mission. This desirable object was realized in October last; although exposed to discouragements at the outset, it has, on the whole, succeeded favourably. It is conducted by a teacher from the Borough-road, in the room formerly occupied by the boys' school. So many as fifty-five girls have been in attendance at one time; at present, however, the number is rather less. It is hoped that shortly the school will be self-supporting, although a debt of £12 16s. 7½d. has been incurred in its establishment. But the social and moral benefit likely to accrue from the setting up of good day-schools, under the management of competent teachers, not dependent upon casual or extraneous aid, but self-sustaining, must far outweigh the inconvenience of a small pecuniary sacrifice.

5th. **THE PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL.**—God's own ordinance for the salvation of men has been continued without intermission through the year. It has been the instrument of arousing some to reflection, and of converting others from the error of their ways. The

number of hearers has greatly increased since we began to worship within these walls. During the winter months, the attendance has been considerable, especially on Sabbath evenings. In order to render the ministry as attractive as possible, the preacher delivered a course of lectures on "The Better Observance of the Lord's-day," another series on "The Human Soul," and a third on "Miscellaneous Subjects." These addresses drew a larger auditory, and became, we trust, the means, under God, of producing deep and saving impressions on the hearts of several who heard them.

6th. **THE FORMING OF A CHRISTIAN CHURCH** in this place on Congregational principles, in December last, constitutes, in our view, the most important and interesting event that has hitherto occurred in the history of the Mission. This important step was taken after prolonged deliberation, and with the fully expressed concurrence of the neighbouring ministers. The total number of members now in the church is 28. It deserves attention that by far the greater proportion of these never made a profession of Christ before, and the remainder (with the exception of an invalid friend, who brought a letter of commendation from her pastor) were received from churches at a distance. Our friends here, believing that Christ has intended that they who share in the blessings of the Gospel, should, to the utmost of their ability, afford pecuniary support to its institutions, have begun to make efforts, though with limited means, towards rendering the cause self-sustaining. Their contributions, principally by means of weekly subscriptions for this purpose, during the past year, have amounted to the sum of £22.

7th. **THE PENNY SAVINGS-BANK.**—From the commencement of our mission we have deeply felt the need in this locality of such an institution as the Savings-bank, to enable the working classes to lay by, as they could spare, small sums, so that, in times of want or sickness, they might have some resources of their own to rely upon, without being compelled to go either to the pawn-shop or to the poor-house for relief. For several months past we had it in contemplation to set up a Penny Bank, which should be open daily to receive and pay out any sums from 1d. to £1. In the beginning of June a favourable opportunity for realizing our purpose presented itself. A number of respectable persons residing in the locality formed themselves into a committee to take the oversight of the affairs of the bank. David Fraser, Esq., of Oakley-square, and Mr. T. Reynolds, of Camden Town, have consented to act as trustees. There is every reason to believe that this institution will prove a great blessing to the neighbourhood, when its peculiar claims to public confidence and support are more generally known. Report since the opening of the Bank, on the 8th of June, to July the 4th—Received, £21 11s. 7d., from 487 depositors, at 1,049 times.

8th. **THE FORMATION OF A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS AND LAYMEN** residing in the vicinity has recently taken place on behalf of the mission, not only to aid its general objects, but especially to promote the erection of a sanctuary for God in this populous district, at an early opportunity. In our exertions to secure this object, we hope to enjoy the sympathy and help of all those who are really anxious to advance the welfare of man, and are alive to the awful fact, that, in this immediate neighbourhood, at least 20,000 immortal beings are unprovided with the means of grace; and are, consequently, in danger of perishing in their sins.

Nearly two years have elapsed since we took steps for erecting a chapel and schools in the vicinity. A severe and prolonged illness put a stop to our movements at that time; subsequently, matters have been involved in much uncertainty. But at length our path is clearing in another direction. We have received cheering assurances of aid from several respected friends, and the Committee of the "Congregational Chapel Building Society" have kindly promised "to regard most favourably an application for pecuniary assistance for such an object" as that we contemplate. We enter on the third year of the mission, with the earnest hope that we shall not yet be deprived of any of that fraternal assistance we have hitherto enjoyed, and without which this enterprise would never have been prosecuted.

Mr. Seavill, the prime agent in these schemes of usefulness, resigned a position of ease and comfort at Wareham two years ago, to enter upon the toils and responsibilities of a Missionary enterprise in the midst of the crowded masses of the locality of Somers-town. He commenced his labours in a most inconvenient room, and was for six months laid aside by illness.

**TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. W. TYLER.**—A highly interesting social tea-meeting was held in the Infant School-room, Church-street, Mile-end New Town, on Monday, 2nd inst., for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the minister of the adjoining chapel. After devotional engagements, the chairman made a few remarks on the constitution and objects of the meeting, and called on the oldest deacon of the church to present the testimonial, which consisted of an elegant silver inkstand, with the following inscription:—

London, September 2nd, 1850. Presented by the members and friends of Mile-end New Town Chapel, to the Rev. William Tyler, as a small token of their esteem and affection, for his unremitting labours of love amongst them as their pastor.

After an acknowledgment of the immense service Mr. Tyler had, disinterestedly, rendered to the cause of God amongst them, which was at a very low ebb when he first entered on his duties as minister of the place, he read an address from the active ladies' committee, who in one week had raised the needful supplies for carrying out the object of the meeting, expressive of their gratitude for what had been wrought by his instrumentality, trusting that God would yet preserve him to them for many years, still increasing his usefulness. Mr. Tyler then briefly, and with deep feeling, acknowledged the address, and took occasion to throw out a few hints how his ministry might be made more useful; observing that those amongst them who prayed most would benefit most. Several deacons and friends bore testimony as to Mr. Tyler's persevering labours in that locality, where there was

so much to discourage and dishearten him. Mr. Tyler gave a brief outline of his recent trip to the Frankfort Peace Congress, during which the present testimonial had been, unexpectedly to him, got up, and this, to all present, profitable season, was closed with singing and prayer.—*From a Correspondent.*

The Rev. JOHN PHILLIPS, for nearly thirteen years Pastor of the Baptist Church, Southwell, Notts, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church at Astwood Bank, near Redditch, Worcestershire, which, for 53 years, enjoyed the ministrations of the late Rev. James Smith, and intends commencing his labours there the first Sabbath in October.

#### THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

On Monday evening a public meeting was held at Dr. Fletcher's Chapel, Finsbury, for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the Rev. Dr. Adam Thomson, of Coldstream, in consideration of his successful efforts for abolishing the monopoly that, up to a few years ago, existed in the printing of bibles in this country.

EDWARD SWAINE, Esq., presided, and stated that Dr. Thomson was now suffering actual penury as the result of his most extraordinary and successful efforts.

The Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of Glasgow, after regretting that he was the only one of the deputation present who had been appointed to proceed from Scotland to this country, said, that up to a recent period the printing of bibles in Scotland was a monopoly, as it still was in this country; the right was held by a lady and a gentleman by royal patent, which expired at the end of 1839; and, about a year before, the question began to be agitated whether it should be renewed. By the aid of Dr. Thomson, a triumphant victory over the monopoly had been gained; and now the only restriction on the free printing of the Bible in Scotland was, that each printer should submit a copy of his work to a board, whose duty it was to see that it was correct [hear]. The defenders of the monopoly urged, that a free trade in bibles would call into existence a number of spurious editions of the scriptures. To remove this objection, "The Board for Bible Printing" had been appointed; and they stated in their recent report—"The board have much pleasure in reporting, that the editions of works falling under their privilege, published during the last two years, have been characterised by a very high degree of accuracy. With scarcely a single exception, the stereotype editions which have been submitted to them during the last two years have been executed in a style of accuracy, and even beauty and elegance of typography, justly deserving of their warmest commendation." The result of abolishing the monopoly had been to reduce the price of bibles forty-four, and of testaments forty-seven per cent. This benefit was by no means confined to Scotland; it extended all over the country; and even in England, as the board certified, the reduction had been three per cent. greater than in Scotland [hear, hear]. Thus Scotland, ever in the van of freedom, had achieved a great benefit for herself, and a still greater benefit for the nation at large [cheers]. The price of the cheaper kind of Testaments had been reduced as much as 75 per cent. [hear, hear]. In 1839, the year before the abolition of the monopoly, one of Eyre and Spottiswoode's 24mo Bibles sold for 5s.; now a Bible, quite as good, the same type and paper, was sold by the same publishers for 11d. [cheers.] The monopoly price of the Testament was 2s. 6d.; now it might be bought for 6d. [hear, hear]. Still more important was it to notice the increase that had taken place in the circulation of the scriptures. In 1839, the last year of monopoly, the British and Foreign Bible Society had issued 658,000 copies; last year the number was 1,136,595, or nearly double, and for less money [hear, hear]. In the eleven years preceding 1839, their issue had been 5,700,000 copies, since that period 11,663,000. Trebling this number for the whole amount sold by all societies and booksellers in the country, they arrived at a total of 34,000,000 of copies. The saving on this number was at least five millions sterling [hear, hear]. For this vast benefit the country was indebted mainly to Dr. Thomson, Dr. Lee, Dr. Fletcher, Mr. Childs, of Bungay, and not in the least degree to Mr. Hume, M.P., who had taken a most active part in the movement [cheers]. It was generally agreed that Dr. Thomson was most entitled to the thanks of the community. He had become a printer of the scriptures himself; he was a poor man; and, owing to his outlay in producing the cheap editions of the scriptures, whereby five millions sterling had been saved to the British public, he had brought himself to the verge of bankruptcy. From this fate a sense of justice ought to rescue him [hear].

The CHAIRMAN read notes, announcing subscriptions from several individuals, including Sir Peter Laurie and Mr. Peto, M.P.

The Rev. J. BURNET moved a resolution, congratulating the meeting on the abolition of the monopoly. He stated that Dr. Thomson had had to compete with large societies, having immense funds in their pockets, while he had only his own resources, and hence his difficulties. The Bible Society had made special collections to bring out cheap bibles, for which they deserved every praise; but all this told against Dr. Thomson, who was suffering from no imprudence, but from a combination of circumstances. He trusted the meeting would not only relieve Dr. Thomson, but would institute a movement for the abolition of the remaining monopoly in England. It had been plainly proved that English printers could print with as great accu-

racy as the authorized printers of the Bible: in fact the monopoly edition had been found to contain hundreds of errors.

The Rev. Dr. BURNS seconded the resolution, and observed that the Bible was now the cheapest book published. History was full of instances of men who had ruined themselves to benefit society; but the day was gone by when these benefits were only acknowledged 200 or 300 years after the death of the benefactor [hear, hear]. They proposed to erect no useless statue or monument to Dr. Thomson, but to minister to his pressing necessities [hear, hear]. Already £2,000 had been raised in Scotland; he hoped England would make it £10,000.

The Rev. J. WADDINGTON moved a resolution, specially acknowledging the laborious efforts of Dr. Thomson.

The Rev. Mr. KENNEDY seconded the resolution.

The Rev. T. BIRNEY moved the appointment of a committee to raise contributions.

The Rev. Mr. COOK seconded the resolution.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and a collection was made at the doors.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### WATER GAS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your last week's paper is a paragraph taken from some other paper, tending to discredit the practicability of water-gas. This is an error, as any of your town readers may convince themselves in two or three hours. Four miles from the Dunbridge station, on the South Western Railway, situated in a beautifully secluded spot in Hampshire, is Queenwood College, an institution for the education of youth, and one, too, of no common order. This entire establishment is lighted by gas made from water, and the cooking, too, is done by the same gas. Not six weeks ago, Mr. Edmundson, the proprietor, explained to me the process of manufacture on the spot, and stated that, were he to sell the gas he could afford to do it at much less than is now charged for it. The light is very brilliant, and the process of manufacture peculiarly simple. Who the patentee is I know not, but I believe there are some other instances of its employment. Here, however, the thing is to be seen, and no mistake, and I think it is but just to contradict the statement of its impracticability, when, by a pleasant journey of a few hours, any one may satisfy himself of the truth.

Yours obediently,  
Great Marlow, Bucks. W. P. GASKELL.

The Great Western Railway Company's line from Oxford to Banbury was opened for traffic yesterday week, giving a competing route with that by the London and North Western Railway Company. The distance from London to Banbury is now seventy-eight miles by the North Western route, and eighty-seven by the Great Western branch through Oxford.

**OUR DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENT.**—The *Times* urges a very sweeping reform in our diplomatic establishment. It maintains that our ambassadors should be superseded by consuls, who should be endowed with requisite powers, easy of access, and ready at all times to afford the help needed. To fit him for his post, such a consul ought to be well versed in our own municipal law, the law and language of the country in which he is to act, the general rules of international law, and the principles which direct and influence our own commercial policy. Besides fulfilling the duties which now fall upon our consuls, he ought to be capable also of making such representations and instituting such inquiries as might be necessary for the protection and increase of our commerce. All beyond this, which might require inquiry, investigation, and explanation, would be accidental, and extraordinary. "If we put aside all the idle gossip that makes up by far the greater part of all diplomatic correspondence, what is there that is now performed by our ministers at foreign courts that could not be sufficiently performed by the consular officer we have above described? Occasions would doubtless arise in which a special envoy might be needed, and that special envoy would and might be found for each particular case of necessity. When great national interests become suddenly endangered—when some direct and pointed remonstrance is required to be made to a foreign nation—the fitting representative of English interests might at once be chosen and despatched. The business concluded for which he was selected, he would return, and the old routine would recur, and the consular officer would protect as before the English subjects and interests that might require his protection."

**EXTRAORDINARY CRICKET MATCH.**—Extraordinary events have at various times been made up to play the national game of cricket, and the *Maidstone Journal* records an addition to the number. The families of two married sisters played a match at Hunton on Saturday, in which both the "elevens," the scorers, umpires, and all engaged, were furnished, besides twice as many of the same lineage, who acted the part of "lookers on." "A finer or more athletic race," says the *Journal*, "could seldom be met with, and when all were assembled, with their wives, sons, and daughters, a more interesting scene could scarcely be imagined; they could not have numbered, including the second and third generations, less than a hundred. No fewer than forty of the males of the family sat down to supper. After supper a vocal performance of no slight merit took place, the performers all belonging exclusively to the family."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

## THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY TO CHERBOURG.

President Napoleon left Paris for his visit to the great port and arsenal of Cherbourg, on Monday week. At Evreux his reception was very cordial. Here, in the department of the Eure, the President received an immense majority of votes at his election; it was to be expected, therefore, that his reception would be enthusiastic: so it was, but the enthusiasm was less personal than the Buonapartists would have had it. The ten thousand National Guards cried exclusively, "Vive le Président!" and the enormous crowd of the general populace shouted as exclusively, "Vive la République!"

He arrived at Caen on Wednesday evening. The council-general, accompanied by the prefect and the civil and military authorities, went to meet him. Two lines of National Guards extended from the entrance of the town to the Hotel of the Prefecture, and all the windows were occupied with elegantly-attired ladies in *grand toilettes*, with bouquets in their hands. The President passed between the lines of the National Guard, and several bouquets were thrown to him by the ladies. The population cried "Vive le Président!" and "Vive Louis Napoleon!" There were also cries of "Vive la République!" At a reception in the morning, the Council-General and the President exchanged compliments; he expressing a wish that all the departments gave him as cordial a support. The clergy addressed him thus—

The Bishop of Bayeux and his clergy are delighted to express to you their very sincere good wishes, in gratitude for all you have done to promote the welfare of the country. Should Heaven be pleased to listen to our prayers, Monseigneur, religion and France will ever bless your government.

The President replied:—

A perfect understanding between the religious and civil powers will contribute much to the consolidation of order and of authority. I thank you, Monseigneur, for the kind wishes which you express to me; and I doubt not that, with your good prayers, and those of your clergy, they will be listened to on high.

M. Thomine Desmazures, in presenting the members of the Municipal Council, pointed out certain improvements which would be of service to Caen, and assuring him of the affection which the inhabitants of the town bore to his person. The President replied:—

I shall examine with care all the questions that may interest this fine country, and I shall endeavour to give to these great interests a satisfactory solution. I thank you for the good wishes which you express to me in the name of the representatives of the town of Caen.

To the National Guard he addressed a compliment on their maintenance of order when it was threatened; intimating a flattering knowledge of their conduct. At a banquet in the evening he said:—

That which is greeted with acclamations in me is the representative of order and of better prospects in the future. When I traverse your populations, headed by men who merit your approbation and your confidence, I am happy to hear it said, "Our bad days are past; we are expecting better ones." So, when everywhere prosperity appears to revive, that man would be deeply culpable who should attempt to check its progress by changing what exists at present, however imperfect it may be. In like manner, if stormy days were again to appear, and if the people desired to impose a new burden on the chief of the Government, that chief in his turn would be exceedingly culpable to desert that high mission [loud marks of assent]. But let us not anticipate the future: let us at present endeavour to regulate the affairs of the country; let each of us perform his duty. Heaven will do the rest [long-continued applause].

At the ball in honour of the President 4,000 persons were present.

The President reached Cherbourg on Thursday, at 8 p.m. According to the programme issued, he was to have arrived at 5. The streets were lined with soldiers of the National Guard from the entrance to the city to the Admiralty-house. On his approach he was received with a salute of artillery from the heights, of 21 guns. This, in the dark, had a brilliant effect, the flashes of light lending the illusion of a night attack to the animated scene. The President was but coldly received. The people seemed tired of waiting. "On every side (says the *Times Correspondent*) were heard short calm sentences of 'Vive la République!' uttered just as one would say the words in a loud tone of voice, half in anger; but only from some few peasants did I hear the cry of 'Vive Napoleon!' or 'Vive le Président!' and certainly there was not, in any vicinity, a single cheer for 'the Emperor.' The troops did not cheer much, and, so far as I can judge, only for the Republic. A few houses were illuminated on his arrival, and some public demonstrations of a similar kind were attempted on a small scale; but the vessels in the roads were lighted up with a capital effect, and lamps were placed on the *digue*, which looked exceedingly well in the distance." The same writer thus describes the appearance of Cherbourg harbour, prior to the President's arrival:—

The roads of Cherbourg, as all the yachting world knows, are formed, or at all events perfected, by a very splendid artificial breakwater, called *La Digue*, commenced by Louis XIV., and completed by the prudent energies of Louis Philippe. This great work was carried on for many years with but partial success, and even the force and resources of Napoleon failed to bring it to a termination. It is built in the open sea, between the projecting masses of land which enclose the space in which the harbour is placed, and exceeds the Plymouth breakwater in depth, breadth, and length. It is strongly defended, not only by the guns on the heights and of the batteries on the projecting caper,

but by a strong fort built in the centre of the work itself, which crosses fire with the forts of the town. Inside this *digue* the French fleet are lying in two divisions—the first of sailing-vessels, the second of steamers. The men-of-war, nine in number, are drawn up in two lines; behind them again are the steamers, as well-sided and square-sterned as one could well desire; and around them and up to the town-harbour some seventy or eighty yachts belonging to the Royal squadron, Royal Western, Royal Victoria, Thames, &c. As we were coming in, some twenty or thirty of the schooners and cutters were returning with a light breeze from a cruise outside into harbour, and gave an air of the greatest liveliness to the scene. One by one, in passing under the stern of the "Valmy," 120, bearing the flag of Admiral Parceval Deschenes, they lowered their ensigns, and the towering man-of-war courteously and graciously acknowledged the compliment in a similar manner, while the strains of "God save the Queen," beautifully rendered by the band, rose from the poop of a French line-of-battle ship.

On Friday morning, at nine o'clock, the President held a levee at the Admiralty-house, which was attended by all classes, particularly by the English present. He treated them with the greatest urbanity. Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane and Captain Rodney Mundy; Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and Captain Hall (late of her Majesty's ship "Dragon"), and Captain L. Jones (late of her Majesty's ship "Penelope"), were presented. Sir Charles Napier looked remarkably well, and was evidently looked upon as the lion of the party by the French. The owners of all the yachts (amongst whom were Earl Wilton, Earl Orkney, Earl Cardigan, and many other noblemen) were presented to the President.

At one o'clock the troops—horse, foot, and artillery—amounting to about 2,500 men, and the national guards, were received by the President, who was accompanied by his staff. The reception given to the President was courteous, but by no means warm or enthusiastic. Louis Napoleon rode slowly up and down the ranks, the drums rolled, and the review was over in a few minutes. A grand banquet was given at two o'clock by the President, at which nearly 5,000 persons were present, including the English officers. On the health of the President being proposed, he pointedly remarked on the manner in which he was received by the English, and appeared very much flattered by the compliment. He rose from the banquet early, and drove out with his staff and some of the principal officers through the boulevards to a small seat in the country. A grand ball was given by the Port Admiral in the evening, at which nearly all the foreigners at the port were present.

Saturday was devoted to a marine spectacle and entertainments. At 9 o'clock there was a regatta. The first race run was open to all gigs, and several of the gigs belonging to the English Yacht Squadron were entered and ran for the prize, which, however, was won by the French boat "Maguin." The course was run twice round, which is about a mile and a half in length. The second race was for pinnaces, being boats belonging to the French fleet, and run also twice round the same course. This was, as well as the former, stoutly contested, and afforded much amusement to the immense crowds which had congregated on every spot in the town, or on the fortifications and esplanade, which afforded a good view of the sports, as well as to many hundred persons, including a large portion of the fair sex of Cherbourg and its vicinity. Almost all the towns on the coast within fifty miles of this place, including Dinan, Granville, and Havre de Grace, contributed much to crowd the town, and it is calculated not less than thirty thousand strangers were to be found on this occasion. The President and staff first proceeded to the arsenal, a royal salute from the batteries of which welcomed his arrival. Every department of this magnificent establishment, still incomplete and in its infancy, was inspected. The Prince was received at the dockyard by the maritime prefect, who accompanied him all over the works. There was then a procession of boats, which were rowed out towards the flag-ship, and on nearing the guard-ship "Bucephale," the first salute was fired from aloft, commenced by this vessel. This was the signal for a deafening roar of artillery. The yards of each ship-of-war had been instantaneously manned, but not higher than the top-sail yards. The yachts that had yards also manned them, and the others manned their rigging. The most rapid firing was made by the line-of-battle ships; every gun was on both sides to the number of 101 each, and with the most excellent time. The flag-ship "Friedland," in particular, fired with such regularity and celerity that her massive sides appeared in one sheet of livid flame. The yachts also that had guns fired salutes of twenty-one guns, and, amid the thunder of the cannon and the roaring cheers of the crews, caught up from ship to ship, and running for many miles, from the breakwater to the town bridges, and from the eastern side to the dockyard shores, the President boarded the "Friedland." As the President ascended the ladder and was received by Admiral Deschenes, the whole fleet joined in three loud cheers (for they have taken the fashion from us). I have heard (says one of the reporters) that they cried "Vive Napoleon!" and "Vive le Président!" and "Vive l'Empereur!" in some instances, but I was too far off to vouch for the fact, and several officers stated the general cry of the fleet was "Vive la République!" After staying here for three-quarters of an hour, the Prince proceeded to the breakwater, a mighty and stupendous work (exceeding in length the breakwater of Plymouth), with a battery of heavy guns in the centre. From the breakwater the Prince visited each line-of-battle ship in succession, each ship cheering as he arrived and quitted. The Presi-

dent must have minutely inspected every one of the fleet, for he did not quit the last vessel—the "Minerve," 54-gun frigate—until nearly seven o'clock. Whilst on board of the frigate three targets were placed out to seaward, and sixty rounds of shot were fired from her sides at them, but only one of the targets was destroyed. On leaving the frigate, the President came in through the yachts, and paid a visit to the noble Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the Earl of Wilton, on board of his splendid schooner, the "Xariffa," and then went on board the "Enchantress," to pay a visit to the Earl of Cardigan. On his leaving their vessels, both Lord Wilton and Lord Cardigan manned yards, and fired royal salutes; and, as the Prince then passed through the lines, every yacht's crew on the yards, in the rigging, and on the decks, gave him three hearty English cheers. The Prince was evidently much gratified by this burst of good feeling, for the barge was frequently stopped, and was rowed very slowly until the last yacht was passed, when, nearing the guard-ship, again he was saluted with rounds of cheers once more in imitation of the English "Hip, hip, hurrah!" The procession now returned to the dockyard, when the lightning flashes of nearly 2,000 pieces of ordnance crashed forth with a tremendous roar; 50,000 voices on the yards and decks afloat, and on the wharves and piers, swelled the gladdening din; and, in a moment, the ships and yachts having been stripped of their flaunting colours, reposed in silence. In the evening a ball was given by the inhabitants of Cherbourg to the visitors generally, in the arsenal, the building having been handsomely fitted and tastefully decorated for the occasion. Late in the evening the Earl of Wilton announced to the squadron, that it was the intention of his lordship to weigh at 8 o'clock the next morning, for England; but, by daylight, many had anticipated the time of start, and at the hour appointed most of the yachts had their anchors up. The Government steamer, "Lightning," however, with Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., and the "Fire Queen" steamer, with Captain Chads and the College officers, remained to witness some evolutions.

On Sunday, the fleet went through their evolutions, and there was a sham naval engagement. The President previously attended high mass on board the "Friedland." He was received by the Admiral and officers at the side and conducted to the deck, where high mass was performed with the pomp and ceremony of the Romish Church. At the elevation of the Host, the flags were all lowered, and the "Friedland" fired her lower deck guns at intervals of a second, which gave a very imposing character to the scene. The whole of the evolutions concluded about five o'clock. Sir T. Cochrane, Sir C. Napier, Captain Chads, Captain Mundy, Captain Jones, Captain Seymour, Sir G. Lyons, Captain Hall, dined with the President on board the "Friedland," and all the captains and senior officers of the fleet were invited on the occasion. The banquet was laid out on the deck, which was very tastefully decorated. About 130 persons were present. After dinner the Admiral Deschenes proposed "the health of the President" in a civil speech. The President shortly replied, and in doing so paid a neatly turned compliment to the naval officers, English and French, observing, with respect to the French navy, that if it had not always been crowned with laurels, its cypress was still full of honour. There was no enthusiasm in his reception by the officers. A grand display of fireworks took place at night, and the President left for the shore under a salute about half-past nine o'clock.

On the evening before he quitted Wiesbaden, Count de Chambord entertained M. de Salvandy at dinner, and afterwards had a long conference with him. M. de Salvandy shortly after left for Claremont. It is stated by many persons in a position to be well informed, that this worthy ex-minister of Louis Philippe was charged to negotiate the long-talked-of fusion between the two branches of the Bourbon family; but the Orleanists loudly deny that he had any such mission, and say that his visit was only the result of his own officiousness and love of parade. In connexion with this affair it is worthy of remark that the *Journal des Debats*, the great Orleanist organ, of this morning, speaks in a very different spirit of the Duke of Bordeaux and a fusion than it did some time ago.

The result of the decision of 61 Councils-General, with regard to the revision of the Constitution, is now known:—44 voted in its favour, 7 against it, and 10 have adopted no resolution. In the Council-general of the Eure, the question led to a striking scene. The Republican minority, headed by the venerable Dupont (de l'Eure), presented a formal protest against any discussion, as illegal, inopportune, and unconstitutional. "Illegal, because not in the attributions of the Council-general; inopportune, because at a period not fixed by the Constitution; unconstitutional, because the expression of a desire for a revision belongs only to the National Assembly, the sole organ of the sovereign people." The Duc de Broglie, President of the Council, objected, that he could not receive a protest against a discussion not yet commenced, and he refused to accept it. Thereupon, Dupont (de l'Eure) and his fellows, to the number of twelve, retired from the Council. Undaunted by this demonstration, the majority commenced the discussion, and carried the vote for a revision.

According to one of the journals, the Buonapartist Société du Dix Decembre has enrolled upwards of 96,000 members, and has a fund of nearly £25,000. That this, however, is a gross exaggeration, there can, I think, be no doubt; but this famous society, whatever its numbers or pecuniary resources may be,

excites not a little fear in the public mind, for it is known that its chiefs are a set of reckless adventurers, and its adherents, for the most part, complete desperadoes, fellows who are not unwilling to handle the musket and throw up the barricade; it is known too, or at least confidently asserted, that it has abundant stores of arms and ammunition in hiding. Of its object no secret is made: it is that of securing power for life to M. Louis Buonaparte, and, if possible, of making him emperor.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

A SOCIETY, having for its object the immediate diminution and ultimate extinction of pauperism in France, by the colonization of Algeria on a sufficiently extensive scale to provide occupation for that portion of the population of the mother country which is without the means of procuring subsistence by labour, has just been founded by M. Lafon Rillet, and has received the warm approbation of the Government.

It is considered probable that the visits of the President of the Republic to the departments will be followed by a limited amnesty.

A religious service was celebrated in the chapel of the Palace of the Tuileries on Wednesday, in respect to the memory of Louis Philippe. Gen. Changarnier, MM. Guizot, Duchatel, Damon, and several officers of the National Guard in uniform, were present. At a service celebrated at Neuilly, a large concourse also attended; among other distinguished personages were Count d'Argout, General Marbet, Prince Czartoryski, &c.

It is asserted that the most enterprising portion of the Orleanist party really entertains a rather serious intention of bringing forward the Prince de Joinville as a candidate at the next presidential election. It is also asserted that Girardin, of the *Presse*, has made a formal offer to the Prince to bring forward the candidature at once in that journal. M. de Girardin, it will be remembered, some time ago proposed the Prince as the next president.

#### ITALY.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN NAPLES.—The State trials commenced a few weeks ago; accounts of the proceedings were absolutely prohibited to appear in Naples; but, happily, the English and French ministers were present, as well as correspondents of certain journals in those countries. The prisoners are accused of being connected with the sect called the *Unita Italiana*, of which Mazzini is the head; but the chief among them, and those who have been treated with the most cruelty, are men who have endeavoured simply to procure a constitution for their country. The court had scarcely opened when Leipnecher, one of the prisoners, a man of great talent, fell ill, and was brought into court in a dangerous state; the medical men protested against his appearance, but in vain; at length he was carried away insensible, and two days afterwards his corpse was thrown naked into the pit of Campo Santo. One of the first examples of infamy on the part of government was disclosed by G. de Semone, a prisoner, who stood up in court, and stated, that whilst confined in Castel del Orr, the commander visited him, and threatened if he did not reveal the secret of the sect he should be skinned alive; but if he disclosed what he supposed he knew, the Government would provide him with a place, and give him 18,000 ducats, and, as a proof, he then presented 200 piastres to the prisoner as a guarantee of the sincerity of the Government. De Semone refused. At this revelation the President commanded silence. "Then," said the prisoner, "our judges do not wish to hear the truth." G. Erri-chello, a second prisoner, stated he was promised 200 ducats a month from Government if he would assist the commissary of police in accusing others. S. Faucitano, one of the accused, deposed that his hair was torn from his head by spies on his way to prison, and that he was bound by wet cords. He was shut in a dark dungeon for nine days without any food, save a little bread and water, and no bed. He was then dragged before the police authorities, and obliged to sign a paper which it appears denounced others as sectarians. G. Carrio stated that whilst in prison he was offered 6,000 ducats if he would swear a fellow-prisoner, Nisco, endeavoured to excite the royal troops to desert and join the people. The wife of Sersale was imprisoned to force an accusation against her husband, one of the accused. As these facts came out, the President exclaimed, "It is not allowed to injure the character of public officers who enjoy the confidence of the king." F. Antonetti narrated the torture he had suffered, and the want of food which caused him, when in a state of starvation, to put his name to a paper drawn up by the police. F. Cavafa prayed the court to relieve himself and fellow political prisoners from the crowded rooms in which they were placed; *one thousand eight hundred and thirty prisoners were huddled together in a space too small to allow them to move with ease.* After the accusation of the ex-minister, Baron Poerio, had been read, that gentleman stated, that amongst other falsehoods and absurdities, it was affirmed the Marquis Dragonetti had written him a revolutionary letter. But the police, in compiling this forgery, had dated the letter from Acquila, at a period when Dragonetti was with him in the city of Naples; and this was a point which the authorities had omitted in the *processo*. Three priests swore that the persons whom the Government had employed to accuse Poerio were the worst description of characters, the pests of the parish, and that one of the spies, M. Colella, told him that the police had promised the said Colella a place of twelve ducats a-month for denouncing the ex-minister. The President made several attempts to check the prisoners in their remarks, and thus

prevented much from being known. The trials are not yet concluded.

A letter from Naples, dated August 30th, says:—Naples has been thrown into a considerable state of excitement during the last four days, from an attack made on the President of the Grand Criminal Court, Navora, who is making himself conspicuous from the personal enmity he displays towards the prisoners, whilst occupying the judicial seat. It appears the president was passing through one of the streets, about two o'clock, when the carriage in which he sat suddenly stood still. Three persons advanced and commenced a furious attack on Navora, inflicting wounds on the head and legs. As I have the story, the persons wore false beards, and were well dressed. After the beating, Navora was allowed to go home. The whole police and spy machinery were immediately put in movement, and dozens were arrested on suspicion. I am assured this event has already caused some 150 arrests.

PIEDMONT.—The *Risorgimento* of Turin of the 4th states that the King has offered to allow the family of the deceased minister, Santa Rosa, to reside in one of the royal villas.—The official *Gazette* says, there is no truth in the statement of a journal to the effect that General Lamarmora had declared to a French Minister that the government would make concessions to maintain friendly relations with Rome.—The Lazarist missionaries who had been expelled from Parma, by order of the Duke, arrived at Alessandria on the 26th ult., on their way to their different convents. The cause of their expulsion was not known, but it was said by some persons to consist in their liberalism.—The funeral service celebrated in the church of St. Philip for the repose of the soul of M. Santa Rosa was attended by an immense crowd, and most of the foreign refugees residing at Turin.

ROME.—By intelligence to the 29th ult., we learn that no further steps had been taken in Mr. Freeborn's affair. The Piedmontese Envoy Extraordinary had not been officially received by the Papal Court, and his mission was considered to have failed. The rules and regulations of the New Loan are published, and the Commission named by the Government has the exclusive management of the matter.

#### SPAIN.

The elections have resulted in the triumph of Ministers. Not fewer than 3,000 of the 5,000 *empleados* of the Government resident in Madrid are electors; and the number of votes polled by the Moderado candidates was 2,815. No wonder, therefore, that in Madrid not a single opposition candidate has been returned.

Letters from Madrid of the 4th inst. state that the triumph of the Moderate party in the elections in the provinces has been as complete as those in the capital; so much so as to surprise the Government itself. Indeed, it does not appear that a Progresista has triumphed anywhere. At Saragossa, M. de la Escosura, formerly Minister of the Interior, has been defeated, notwithstanding he had the support of General Espartero.

Letters from Madrid of the 1st inst., announce the capture and death of the Centralist Chief Balarido, who, for the last three months, had kept the troops of the province of Barcelona in movement. He was found concealed in his mother's house, about two miles from Barcelona. It was only after a desperate resistance and after killing two of his assailants that he was taken. He was at once put to death.

#### AUSTRIA.

PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—Advices from Vienna, to the 29th ult., state that the Russian Cabinet has resolved to induce the German powers to join a grand diplomatic Congress to be held at Vienna. At this Congress the pending questions of European policy are to be decided, and a new basis for the system of states is to be established.

The *Cologne Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter from Vienna, the following as the result of the conference at Ischl between Prince Schwartzburg and Count Nesselrode:—The Russian Cabinet will express to that of Berlin its dissatisfaction at the policy hitherto pursued by Prussia. Prince Peter of Oldenburg will be called to the succession of the throne of Denmark. Holstein and Lauenburg will continue to belong to the Germanic Confederation. Russia will renounce her rights to the succession as regards a part of Holstein (Kiel), in the event of the succession of the line of Augustenburg, which would secure to Russia the possession of the important port of Kiel.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna says that an anxious feeling for the future is prevalent in that city. "Hungary, notwithstanding all that is said and written to the contrary, still secretly cherishes the idea of a purely personal union with the rest of the empire, and symptoms are not wanting in some of the other Crown lands that the revolutionary spirit, though quelled, is not extinct."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* alludes to reports circulated in that city of the impending and imminent national bankruptcy of Austria.

It is reported that it has been determined to give a marshal's staff to General Haynau, and although I have been able to learn nothing positive on the subject I do not consider it very improbable.—*Times correspondent.*

#### GERMANY.

The Prussian Government has received another note from Lord Palmerston, in which he persists that Prussia is obliged to re-establish peace in the Duchies, and complains that the preliminaries of the peace of the 10th of July, 1849 (for the independence of Schleswig), have been abandoned. Prussia has answered this communication by a repetition of the

former arguments; and, with regard to the preliminaries, declares that Lord Palmerston himself annihilated them by signing the protocol of London.

In consequence of a resolution which the Council of Princes took on the 26th ult., all the Governments of the League have imitated the example of Prussia in declining to attend or assent to the Austrian Federal diet (*Bundestag*) at Frankfurt.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that England and France have adopted a declaration, setting forth that these two Powers will not be represented at the seat of any federal Assembly, in which Prussia refuses to take part. If this news be authentic, the Austrian *Bundestag* will want the sanction of the great European Powers.

The Hessian chamber has been dissolved, and the government had commanded the return of all officers and troops absent from their regiment. A ministerial council was immediately held, and it was resolved that, in case of a conflict between that people and the government, Prussia should not interfere in favour of the latter. At the head of the Hessian government stands the notorious Hasenpflug, who, on account of fraud, has lately been sentenced to a dishonourable imprisonment by a Prussian court. A telegraphic despatch from Cassel, of the 5th inst., in the *Kolner Zeitung*, announces the publication of a decree, enforcing the payment of all direct and indirect taxes, and the application of their proceeds to defray the current expenses of the state. A Bavarian corps of 12,000 men is being concentrated near the frontier for the purpose of quelling any revolutionary outbreak which possibly might be provoked by this measure.

Letters from Frankfurt of the 2nd inst., in the *Kolner Zeitung*, state that on that day the "Plenum" subjected itself to a metamorphosis, and that the members of that assembly having proceeded to the meeting house of the confederation (*Bundes-Palais*), re-appeared fully constituted as a secret council (*engere rath*).

The Austrian Cabinet has rejected the Prussian proposal of a free conference of all the governments, in which to settle the mutual relations of the German states.

#### SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Several members of the Frankfurt Peace Congress have arrived at Kiel, in order to endeavour to induce the Schleswig-Holstein Government to submit the questions in dispute with Denmark to the judgment of a court of arbitration. They intend, in case of success here, to repair to Copenhagen on a similar mission. The deputation consists of Messrs. Burritt and Sturge.

Another deplorable accident had happened near Kiel. Sixteen men were proceeding to work at the defences, when the boat was overturned by a squall, and thirteen found a watery grave: two were of the artillery corps. The hostess of the City of Hamburg Inn, at Schleswig, had complained to the commandant, that her servant-maids would not wait on the Danish officers; whereupon the gallant soldier threatened to have the girls beaten with rods.

On Monday, August 26, fifty-six matrons, young women, and children, were dragged from Husum to Copenhagen, by order of M. Ahlefeldt Laurvig, commandant of the first-named town. The following is a literal translation of the order sent by this personage to one of the ladies:—"Fully comprehending the natural anxiety of wives and children to join their absent husbands and fathers, I have determined to promote the gratification of this desire by the following order: 'Mrs. —, with children and sisters, are to leave the city to-morrow morning by six o'clock. Females can take with them their wardrobe and that of their children. Three waggons will be set apart for this service.' Husum, Aug. 25.—AHLEFELD LAURVIG, commandant." A similar order was sent to the other ladies, whose names, including those of the wives of pastors, burgomasters, rectors, and professors, are given in the local journals. From Flensburg, these ladies were taken, with their children, mothers, sisters, aunts, &c., to Copenhagen, in a small steamer.

#### AMERICA.

Intelligence has been received from New York to the 30th ult. Professor Webster was executed at Boston on the morning of that day. The chief political event is the Senate's sanction of the Fugitive Slave Bill. Amendments were added, rendering the United States marshals responsible for the safe keeping of such slaves as might come under their charge. A motion to the effect that, when captured in free states, they should be allowed trial by jury and the benefits of *habeas corpus*, found only eleven supporters! On the other hand, however, Mr. Pratt's impudent amendment, proposing to give the owner of a fugitive slave a right of action against the United States for the value of said slave, and the outlay in the effort to recover him, was rejected also; but it is believed that, by the House, an amended bill will be sent back to the Senate for approval. A case, bearing upon the provisions of the bill, had arisen at Harrisburg, three negroes having been arrested on the 22nd, and examined on an ostensible charge of horse-stealing in Virginia. The charge was merely a ruse to obtain possession of slaves who had escaped, and a great popular excitement had been caused thereby. At Richmond, on the 19th, thirty-two slaves, employed on a plank road, suddenly disappeared, and up to the last accounts had secured their flight. Numerous similar cases constantly occur in the American journals. Letters from Richmond of the 22nd mention a slave insurrection, in which 400 slaves were to be engaged, at Lowndes County, Alabama. The rendezvous was fired upon by the whites, killing one slave and

wounding twenty others. The slaves then fled. It is said that the slaves were incited to the insurrection by an abolitionist, for whose apprehension a reward of \$6,000 dollars has been offered. It was expected that the House of Representatives would shortly enter upon the discussion of, and pass the measures sent down from, the Senate on the Californian and other questions of a similar kind.

Out of Congress much anxiety had been caused by reports from Texas relative to the policy of that State towards New Mexico. The latest advices from that state notice the meeting of the Legislature. The Governor, in his message, is very violent against the United States on account of what he calls the unwarrantable assumption of power by the Federal Executive. He calls for authority to raise supplies for two mounted regiments, to be employed in the immediate occupation of Santa Fé. The Comanche Indians were ravaging the borders of the State, and military assistance had been asked for from the Government.

Property has been destroyed by a fire in Montreal to the amount of £100,000.

Accounts of the 13th of August from Mexico mention the disappearance of cholera, after 100 days' duration, and 18,000 deaths in that city alone. The Mexican Congress was installed on the 8th. The President's speech recommended prompt measures to provide for the great exigencies of the public Treasury. The Mexican markets are increasingly prolific.

We have dates from Venezuela to the 20th of July. The contest in regard to the presidential election was being carried on with violence.

A revolution had taken place in the republic of Ecuador, and General Elzalde was compelled to take refuge on board a British man-of-war, then in the port of Guayaquil. He afterwards landed, and marched with a small force on Guayaquil.

#### CALIFORNIA.

The "Philadelphia" and "Crescent City" had arrived at New York with above one million dollars in gold-dust, including a block of ore bearing quartz weighing one hundred and ninety-three pounds, filled with gold. The news from the various mining districts is of so varied and complicated a character that it is almost impossible to arrive at correct conclusions. Generally it confirms the accounts of the auriferous wealth of the country, to an extent beyond the "dreams of avarice." The tendency of public opinion has lately been, that the gold had been nearly all extracted, and that what remained was to be had only at an outlay of capital and labour quite equal to the return to be obtained in gold. But this does not appear to be the case. New mines have been discovered, even in places which have been passed over without notice by thousands of emigrants, and the largest lumps of gold yet found have been dug out of holes that were supposed long ago to have yielded all their treasure.

Many murders have been committed, especially at the southern mine, where, in several instances, two and three men at a time have been found in their tents with their throats cut. "At and near Sonora," says one account, "not a miner can lie down at night with an assurance that the morrow's sun will not find him a victim of the assassin's knife."

Among the late arrivals at San Francisco were four Hungarian officers, who took a prominent part in the late Hungarian insurrection. The inhabitants had displayed indomitable energy in rebuilding the burned portions of the city. The papers state that coal has been discovered near San Francisco; where it is said to exist in considerable quantities.

The discovery of salt is also announced. The *Pacific News* of the 1st July states that the editor has seen a specimen of crystallized salt from a salt spring, about fifteen miles west of Sonora, and near the Toulouse river. There is a very large rock from which the salt spring issues. In the strata of this rock silver ore has been discovered; and it is stated that a company is on the eve of organization, for the purpose of working the silver mine and manufacturing salt.

From Oregon accounts confirm the reported discovery of gold. It is said to exist in abundance, but that it is entirely different from any dug in the mines of California; it contains large quantities of platinum, and is richer than the California gold. The mines are about 200 miles south of Oregon city. A discovery of coal in Oregon is also announced. The vein is on the Columbia river, near the Willamette. The coal is said to exist in great quantities, and to be easy of access.

A thriving trade has sprung up between San Francisco and South Australia, most of the substantial vegetables in the market being supplied from the latter place.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

We learn by advices from Hayti that the dispute between that republic and Dominica is in a fair way of adjustment. A note by Lord Palmerston accepts the mediation proposed for the termination of the war. All prospects of disturbances were considered at an end, particularly as there had been a formal protestation on their part against any invasion of the Dominican territory by the Haytians.—*Standard*.

NEW CARDINALS.—A consistory will be held at Rome in the first fortnight of September, for the appointment of the batch of Cardinals. The Romans regard with much jealousy the great number of foreigners to be admitted into the Sacred College on this occasion. As already stated, there are to be three French Cardinals—the Archbishops of Rheims, Besançon, and Toulouse; three German Cardinals—the Archbishops of Cologne, Innsprück, and the Primate of Hungary; two Spanish Cardinals—the

Archbishops of Seville and Toledo; one English Cardinal—Dr. Wiseman; one Neapolitan Cardinal—M. Corenzi; and three Roman Cardinals—Monsignor Fornari, Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, Roberto Roberti, Vice-President of Rome and the Cormaca, and Peci, the Bishop of Gubbio, who distinguished himself by his resistance to the revolution. A new creation of Cardinals will take place in December.—*Italian Correspondent of the Daily News*.

POPULATION OF GERMANY.—The late Parliamentary census of the German States shows the following result:—Prussia contains 16,112,948 inhabitants; Bavaria, 4,504,874; Saxony, 1,836,433; Hanover, 1,768,856; Wurtemberg, 1,743,827; Baden, 1,349,930; Electoral Hesse, 723,073; Grand Duchy of Hesse, 852,679; Saxony-Weimar, 257,373; Saxony-Coburg-Gotha, 147,195; Saxony-Meiningen, 160,515; Saxony-Altenburg, 129,589; Brunswick, 268,943; Nassau, 418,627; Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, 528,185; Oldenburg, 278,909; Anhalt-Dessau, 63,082; Anhalt-Cothen, 43,120; Anhalt-Bernburg, 48,844; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 687,711; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 58,682; Reuss-Major, 35,159; Reuss-Minor, 77,016; Lippe, 108,236; Schaumburg-Lippe, 28,837; Waldek, 57,604; making a total of 31,670,237 inhabitants of Germany, exclusive of the German provinces of Austria, Holland, and Denmark, of the Free Hanse cities, and the petty principalities of Hesse-Homburg and Lichtenstein.—*Cologne Gazette*.

The following paragraph appears in the *Constitutional Zeitung*:—"We hear that Elihu Burritt, Mr. Richard, and Mr. Joseph Sturge, after several conferences with Herr von Steinmann, Chargé d'Affaires of the Statthalterchaft in Frankfurt, have resolved to journey to Holstein, in order to investigate the claims and disputes of the country on the spot, and then to come to a resolution. They will proceed by way of Berlin, in order to obtain an audience of Baron von Liliencorn." [It will be seen that Mr. Richard did not accompany the Deputation, his engagements rendering necessary his return to London.]

JEWS IN RUSSIA.—By an ukase of the Emperor of Russia, it is ordered that in future all Jews liable to serve in the army shall commence military service at the age of thirteen. From that age till eighteen they will be educated in special schools: from eighteen to twenty-five they will serve in the navy; and from twenty-five to thirty-six in regiments of the line.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF DENMARK with the Countess von Danner, the *ci-devant* Court milliner, has given great offence. The Queen Dowager forbade the visit that the King and the Countess intended to pay to her. The ladies who attend Court are highly indignant, and are under great apprehensions lest they should receive commands to wait upon the Countess. This apprehension is the greater because it is known that the lady in question has declared "that nothing will give her more satisfaction than to see the ladies upon whom she waited as their dressmaker now come and pay their court to her."

COTTON IN INDIA.—Upwards of 50,000 acres of New Orleans cotton are said to be laid down this season within the Bombay presidency, or nearly double that of last year. The natives are using the saw-gins with alacrity, and all that is wanted to revive this branch of industry is the settlement of Europeans in the interior, and the sale of lands or concession of leases of large districts by Government. Here is a field for Manchester surplus capital and enterprise.

THE POPE AND THE PRESS.—The Roman Post-office has recommenced its rigorous exclusion of such foreign newspapers as express opinions unfavourable to the Papal Court or to any of the corrupt branches of Administration. All the liberal press of England, France, and Tuscany, has been long since prohibited; but though the *Times*, *Galignani*, and the *Journal des Débats*, have nominally free entrance, not a day passes but one or the other is excluded.

THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND'S GARDENS.—Everything on which King William II. bestowed so much princely taste, as well as pains and expense in acquiring, seems doomed to dispersion. First, all his horses, favourite dogs, stable establishment, and most of the carriages, were consigned to the auctioneers; next, the Royal collections of works of art were sold within the palace that he built; and now one of the most rare and splendid assemblages of plants in Europe, to the forming of which the late King had devoted almost incalculable pains and expense, is being disposed of in the same unceremonious manner, and being carted away in all directions! To those who saw the Royal Palace a month ago in all its princely splendour, the scene which it now presents is truly deplorable; and it is most deeply felt by all his subjects, not only as a disregarding and dishonouring of his memory, but as a degradation to themselves as an enlightened, generous, and loyal people. This sentiment is universal, and these acts of the son increase, if anything can increase, the pain which his conduct so justly inspires among them. The whole stock of the plants now being sold by auction extends to no less than 3,667 lots, of which 520 are of the rarest and finest descriptions in the hothouses.—*Letter from the Hague*.

THE MURDER OF THE COUNTESS OF GOERLITZ.—Jean Stauff, who had been condemned to perpetual imprisonment for having assassinated the Countess of Goerlitz, at Darmstadt, has just confessed his crime in the prison of Marienschloß. He declared that he had entered the room of the Countess to announce to her that he was going out, when, finding no one in the room, he was tempted by the articles of value he saw there to commit a robbery. While doing so the Countess came in; a struggle took

place, and he seized her by the throat and strangled her. He afterwards placed the body in a chair, and putting round it a quantity of combustible articles, set fire to them.

The progress of the great undertaking for draining the Haarlem Lake has been temporarily impeded by the very heavy rains in the past month, and some accidents which have happened to the steam pumping engines.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.—Letters from Guadaloupe to the 10th say, that up to that date tranquillity had not been disturbed, but that a plot for substituting the Mulattoes for the white race, if necessary, by violent means, had been discovered, and that a mass of letters and documents compromising numerous persons had been received. At Martinique, also, it was tranquil. The newspaper, *La Liberté*, had, however, been twice seized.

NEGRO AND INDIAN SUFFRAGE IN MICHIGAN.—The Michigan State Convention, now in session at Lansing, deliberating on the reconstruction of the constitution of the Peninsular State, have adopted a clause extending the elective franchise to Indians and their descendants; and have also adopted a resolution submitting to the people, as a separate proposition, the question of extending the same right to the African race.

It is stated, that in several provinces of Russia the peasants are in insurrection against the nobles; and that, in fact, a veritable *jacquerie* is raging.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM NEW GRANADA.—The following is from a private letter, of the 16th of July:—"The Jesuits were taken to New Granada in violation of existing laws by the party which, after the death of the Liberal champion, General Santander, succeeded in crushing the Liberal party, in the civil war of 1840 and 1841. These emissaries of sacerdotal despotism, finding in the simple people of New Granada fit instruments for their designing policy, rapidly increased in numbers and influence under the fostering protection of the Anti-Liberal faction, which has held that country in thralldom for upwards of ten years. The consciences of the greater part of the fair sex were already in the keeping of these arch-intriguers and consummate hypocrites; and, aided by the strenuous support of an archbishop, and of other New Granadians entertaining Jesuitical sentiments, both in New Granada and in London, the Jesuits were gradually getting exclusive possession of the principal seminaries of education, and were beginning to amass considerable property. No sooner did the Liberals again find themselves in a situation to enter the lists, than the Jesuit question was at once declared the battle-field by each of the opposing parties; and the elections having terminated last year in favour of the Liberals, General Lopez, the President, has faithfully redeemed his pledge by expelling the Jesuits from the country. The retrograde, or Anti-Liberal, party is, notwithstanding, still fighting under the banner of San Ignacio de Loyola; whose sons it still hopes to restore to the bosoms of the "Beatas," or that portion of the fair sex whose whole time is spent in devotional exercises, or rather excesses, which are more calculated to turn their heads than benefit their souls. If there were no other motive for sympathy with General Lopez's administration, the firm determination of the Government to keep the Jesuits out of the country will enlist every liberal mind in its favour; whilst the unceasing exertions of the Anti-Liberal party (which presumes to call itself 'Conservative,' when 'Destructive' would be the more appropriate denomination) to bring back the Jesuits, cannot fail to inspire every well-wisher to New Granada with disgust."

AN ORDER has been issued by the Supreme Government of India discontinuing in the army the morning dram of arrack.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.—Letters received in London from Wellington in New Zealand mention a murder, with circumstances singularly shocking to the imagination, recently discovered at Port Nicholson. John Ellis, son of a respectable tradesman in the East of London, and lately an apprentice of Messrs. Somes, the great shipowners, had charge of their ship the "General Palmer." Four men—Good, alias Henderson, a deserter from the Sixty-fifth regiment, McCoslen, Jones, and Thompson—visited him in his ship, and learned that he had saved money; in April last he was missed; Mr. Bethune, the ship's agent, found his mutilated corpse packed in a salt-beef cask—the head had been cut off, and the body was steeped in brine! The four men above named fled, but have all been arrested; and circumstantial evidence fixes them with the crime.

FIRE ON SUNDAY.—No fewer than five fires occurred on Sunday in different parts of London.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF A CLERGYMAN.—An attempt was made on Friday upon the life of the Rev. R. Atthill, curate of Holy Trinity Church, Hull. He was conversing in the market-place with a friend, when a respectably-dressed man came up, and, holding a pistol within two or three inches of Mr. Atthill's head, pulled the trigger; the cap exploded, but the pistol hung fire; upon which the fellow walked unconcernedly away, saying, "It doesn't signify—we shall meet again." The reverend gentleman, recovering from his surprise, followed the man, who was taken into custody. The pistol was found to be loaded with ball and powder, and a powder-flask and another bullet were discovered upon his person. The prisoner's name is Edward Kelass; he appears to be suffering under a religious monomania. He assigned no motive for the outrage.

## IRELAND.

**THE SYNOD OF THURLES.**—The concluding sittings of this body were to be held yesterday. The decrees passed at the Synod will then be publicly signed by the several prelates, but, although the substance of some of them may be intimated, their contents will not be fully known until they shall have been ratified by the Pope. In the meantime some inklings of the proceedings are allowed to ooze out, notwithstanding the strict rules of secrecy enforced. The *Evening Post* stated a few days ago, on the authority of a correspondent on the spot, that the decree relating to the colleges was passed by a majority of only one, and that, in fact, it did not amount at all to a condemnation of the institutions. The *Limerick Reporter*, which has hitherto shown itself to be well informed on the proceedings of the bishops, has, however, the following remarks on this subject:—"This we can truly state, that the colleges are virtually condemned, and that the majority of one or two, as stated by our contemporary, the *Post*, did not refer to the condemnation of the colleges, but to another subject of discipline in connexion with them, to which we are unable more particularly to allude. This we should have no hesitation in announcing in any case; but when we perceive a premature attempt made to mystify facts, we deem ourselves bound to give it the fullest and earliest publicity."

**THE NEW UNIVERSITY.**—The *Dublin Evening Post* contains the following important announcement relative to the new Queen's University in Ireland:—"We have learned that the list of the senate of the new University has been completed. It will, we understand, consist of eighteen members, eminently qualified to discharge the important functions to be entrusted to them with impartiality and efficiency. The first name on the list is that of the Lord Chancellor; and we learn that Archbishop Whately, Chief Baron Pigot, and Lord Rosse, are amongst the members of the senate. The visitors to the Queen's Colleges have also been appointed. In the list are the names of several Protestant and Roman Catholic prelates, with the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and some noblemen and public functionaries, without distinction of creed or party. Amongst the visitors for the Cork College are—Dr. Slattery, the Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, and Dr. Delany, the Catholic Bishop of Cork. For Galway, *inter alios*—Dr. M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam, and Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Galway. For Belfast—Dr. Cullen, the Primate, and Dr. Denvir, Bishop of Down."

**COMMUNICATION BETWEEN IRELAND AND AMERICA.**—The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* maintains that the successful extension of the submarine telegraph adds to the necessity which previously existed, of carrying on the intelligence communication with America through Ireland. The *Freeman* argues, that if the thirty miles strait between Dover and the French coast has been spanned by the telegraphic wire, there is no reason why the sixty miles strait between Holyhead and Kingston should not be similarly spanned; and as the wires could of course be conveyed to the point of Ireland, however remote, which would offer most advantage for the purpose, it follows that the line of intelligence could thus be shortened to some considerable extent—say by so much as 30 hours or more—and consequently that a transatlantic steamer touching at such a telegraphic terminus in Ireland, would have an advantage to that extent over one passing uninterruptedly between America and Liverpool.

**FURTHER SINKING OF BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.**—On Sunday the alarm previously excited by the partial sinking of the centre arch of Blackfriars-bridge, was considerably increased by a further decline of the same arch having evidently taken place towards the Middlesex shore, and by which large crowds were attracted through the day. It is believed that, should any further sinking occur, the authorities will direct the closing of the bridge.

**INFIDELITY AND FANATICISM.**—The *Gateshead Observer*, in an article on these subjects, gives the following placard, as one that has been exhibited and circulated in Sunderland during the past week:—"Excursion to Hell!—(Do not smile.—Be serious.)—Under the special patronage of 'The God of this world,' *alias* 'The Devil,' a cheap train will start every day in the week, and a 'monster train' on Sundays, from the Station of Idleness, passing *en route* the pleasure gardens of Religious Indifference, under the dark and long, but wonderful Tunnel of Infidelity, and straight across the beautiful River of Good Conscience by the Devil's Bridge. A splendid band will be in attendance, and will play the Royal Anthem of the Prince of this World, entitled 'There's a good time coming.' The only fare to the journey's end is a stupid and unawakened conscience. No return tickets."

**CAR STRIKE AT LIVERPOOL.**—For several days last week the town of Liverpool was obliged to endure the inconvenience of being without cabs, the proprietors having withdrawn them from the stands in consequence of a dispute with the town council relative to the rate of fares. On Wednesday the council appointed a committee to revise the rates, and the same evening the car-owners placed their vehicles at the service of the public. Should a satisfactory arrangement be made, the revised rules must lie on the council table a month before they can be approved, and then remain in the hands of the Secretary of State at least forty days before receiving his sanction and coming into force.

## PERSECUTION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

A violent religious persecution has put in peril the lives and property of the members of a small Baptist church in Zante, most of whom are natives of the island, and all British subjects. The attack was made at the instigation of the Greek bishop and clergy; and, we fear, with the guilty connivance of the civil authorities, who are undoubtedly amenable to the British Government. The brunt of the persecution, thus far, has been borne by two gentlemen—Mr. Pelacussy and Mr. Keynigos. The latter, who seems peculiarly obnoxious to the priests, is described as a well-educated and well-bred young man, formerly a deacon in the Greek Church; but, on a declared change of religious sentiments, he was visited, three years ago, with ecclesiastical censure, deprived of his orders, and dismissed from his employ as a school-teacher. In 1848 he was baptized, upon a profession of faith in Christ, and has since been engaged in studying theology under Mr. Arnold, and in preaching the gospel to others in a winning and persuasive manner. Some twenty persons, several of whom were priests, were in the habit of frequenting his house for religious conversation and study of the scriptures; and it was expected that three out of seven, who added united prayer to their other exercises, would shortly make a profession of faith in baptism. The knowledge of these facts excited the bigotry of the clergy, who, on the 16th of July, united in a memorial to the bishop, praying him to take proceedings against the "Protestant proselyters." While the bishop was preparing to respond to this appeal, the priests raised the cry that "the Protestants must be turned out of the island," and organized a numerous mob to enforce the threat. On the 17th of July they broke into Mr. Keynigos's house, seized his manuscripts, destroyed his furniture and books, maltreated his sick and aged mother, and so severely assaulted him that the Director of the Police affected to deem it requisite to take him to prison for the safety of his life. He reached the boat which conveyed him thither through a continuous shower of blows, eggs, and other missiles, and amid frantic shouts of "Death to the infidel dog!" and entered his dungeon asylum covered with his own blood. There he was placed in the worst cell for criminals, and treated with all the rigour due to a convicted offender of the basest sort. "After the mob has done its worst, the police take the half-murdered man to prison, confine him in a cell allotted to murderers,—a cell six feet square, and high enough at the centre only for a man to stand upright. Upon this oven of a dwelling the door is locked from five p.m. until ten a.m.; and there the prisoner for conscience' sake sweaters and bakes during the insufferable heats of July." After eleven days' detention in this dungeon, he was liberated, and banished from the island, as the only alternative to perpetual imprisonment, and is now in the Piræus, under the protection of a foreign government!

As for Mr. Pelacussy—whose banishment, as well as that of Mr. Keynigos, the bishop and sixty priests, in a body, demanded of the Resident—he has, in compliance with their second demand, been deprived of his situation as a schoolmaster, and thus thrown out of bread. The Resident replied to the first demand, that there was no law by which such persons could be banished, and yet Mr. Keynigos has been banished without trial, as he was imprisoned without commitment. Mr. Keynigos's case is not singular. Two other houses were attacked before his was pillaged, and several more subsequently; and, when he chose the alternative of exile, he left another person in prison for the same imputed offence, a third having been set at liberty, but not until he signed a written disclaimer of "Protestantism!" If such outrages are suffered, toleration is at an end in the Ionian Republic, and evangelical instruction a thing quite out of the question.—*Patriot*.

**JEALOUSY AND SUICIDE.**—A most determined suicide was committed, at Darlington, on the night of Sunday, the 1st inst. From the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest, held on Monday, it appeared that the deceased, a young man named William Coates, an inn-keeper, had for some time suspected his wife of infidelity, and on the night of the 26th ult. had made a discovery which left no doubt of the fact. He at once turned her to the door, and they had since been separated. During the week he had been in a low desponding state of mind, and made some effort to settle his affairs. On Sunday night he had not been left alone in the house many minutes when the report of a gun was heard, and the house having been entered by the window, he was found in his bedroom lying in a pool of blood. He had placed the muzzle of a double-barrelled fowling piece into his mouth, and discharged the contents into his head, the back part of which, together with the bones of the palate, were literally shattered to pieces. In his pocket was a letter addressed to the coroner, in which he alluded to his intended act and the cause, and requesting that his possessions might be divided equally between his two children. Verdict, Temporary Insanity.

**THE PROTECTIONISTS AND THEIR LEADERS.**—The *Oxford University Herald* gives currency to the statement that Mr. Disraeli "has never been thoroughly trusted by the Tories, and is irremediably damaged by his support of the Jews' Bill. Mr. Gladstone is to be preferred; for although that gentleman is unfortunately in favour of the admission of the Jews to the Legislature, he is so upon higher and better grounds." The poor Tories are "hard-up" for a leader.

## WRECK OF AN INDIAMAN AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The ship "Indian," a fine East Indiaman of 500 tons burden, has been lost on the outward voyage from England to Bombay, on the Cargados, Garayos, or Narerett reef of rocks. The loss of life and property was deplorable. The ship had been insured for £35,000; the sufferings of the people are narrated in a letter by a gentleman who was a passenger on board:—

"Nothing of any note occurred until the night of the 4th of April last, when at eight o'clock the captain informed us, that, if his reckoning was correct, we should either be clear or very nearly upon the Cargados reef. Being rather taken aback at the cool way in which he expressed himself, I ran forward to the fore-castle, followed by the captain and one of the passengers. Twenty minutes had not elapsed before I distinctly saw breakers ahead, which I immediately pointed out to the captain; who turned to one of the seamen standing near him at the time (named Peter Martin), and asked him if he thought they were breakers. He replied, 'Yes, they are;' at the same time the look-out man on the foreyard sang out 'Breakers ahead!' We were then going six knots, with the starboard tacks about two points free, wind east, steering north. The captain ordered the helm to be put up, and she fell off to the W.N.W.; and in far less time than it has taken me to write she struck, at first slightly, then went on with a fearful crash, starting every timber in her, pieces of wreck floating up all around us. We saw in a moment that all hopes of saving the vessel were at an end, as she heeled over to the leeward suddenly, the sea making a clear breach over her every roller. This was the work of a few minutes only. Three parts of the crew were by this time on their knees, crying and making the most frantic appeals to Heaven for aid. All order and discipline were now at an end. The carpenter and two seamen attempted to cut away the masts; but owing, I suppose, to the excitement of the moment, they cut away the weather rigging only. The masts, of course, went by the board; but, being still attached to the vessel by the lee rigging, and falling over to seaward, they served as a battering-ram, beating the vessel to pieces every successive roller. After the first burst of excitement was over, a simultaneous rush was made for the boats; but we found the only one that was available was the starboard quarter boat, the other two had been staved to pieces by the wreck. The captain was not slow in taking to our only apparent chance of escape—the remaining boat; eight of the seamen speedily following him. They shoved off, but pulled back once or twice near to the vessel, asking for water and bread; which of course it was out of our power to supply them with. He then pulled away altogether, which was the last we saw of him. The ship by this time was breaking-up fast; the stern-frame burst out and was thrown up on the starboard quarter; and in a few minutes afterwards she parted amidships, leaving thirteen persons exposed to the fury of the surf on the forepart of the starboard broadside, where we remained till the morning broke. The tide turned about this time from ebb to flood, when the rollers came in with redoubled violence, and dashed the remainder of the wreck into pieces. All were immediately buffeted with the waves. Sharks innumerable surrounded us on all sides, which very much increased the terrors of our situation. Owing to my being hurled on the rocks by the surf two or three times, I lost my senses, and was perfectly unconscious as to what occurred till I found myself resting on a spar with a sailor. I found the ship had gone to pieces, and that five of our comrades had perished. Water surrounded us in every direction, with nothing in view but one or two small sandbanks, and those a long distance off. By night we had constructed a rude kind of raft, on which we slept; but as the tide ebbed we grounded, and, with the exception of our heads, we were literally sleeping in the water, cold and wretched, but still, comparatively speaking, safe. We remained on the raft in this state two days and nights; the sun scorching us by day, and the wind, owing to our being wet, making us dreadfully cold at night. On Sunday, the third day, having found a small quantity of oatmeal, we determined to start for the nearest sandbank. A sixty-gallon cask of beer, two six-dozen cases of wine, a piece of bad pork, and the oatmeal, were the only things saved from the wreck. We turned the raft, and after a severe day's work reached the bank about sunset, and once more put our feet upon dry land. We had only eaten once, and then but sparingly. Thus we lived fourteen days and nights, subsisting on shark's flesh and the wine and beer we saved. Not a drop of water was to be had. On the 20th April we saw a vessel to the leeward of us, and endeavoured to attract her attention by means of a boat-hook and a shirt attached; but she did not or would not see us. The next day, about one hour before sunset, another vessel hove in sight, and about the same spot the ship of the previous evening was seen. We again hoisted our signal, and walked about the bank, to show there were living creatures on it. We thought she did not see us; and after taking our allowance of oatmeal and shark's flesh we lay down for the night's rest. In a short time, however, we were alarmed by the barking of our dog; and on getting on our legs discovered to our delight a boat close in upon the sands. She belonged to the vessel we had seen in the evening. The mate and one of the passengers went on board that night, and the rest of the survivors were taken off the next morning; when we were conveyed safely to the Mauritius."

**THE SEA-SERPENT AGAIN.**—According to letters in the Irish papers, the "monster of the deep" has nearly been caught at last. The story there related sounds somewhat marvellous; still it is a curious and remarkable fact that so many different persons, totally unconnected together, should speak so positively to having seen this strange and singular animal. Mr. Roger Travers writes to the *Cork Constitution* a very minute account of a visit of the serpent of the sea, to the shores of the bay of Court-masherry. He states that he was sailing in his yacht with a party of gentlemen when "the attention of all on board was riveted on an object which, at first, struck me as like the up-heaved thick end of a large mast, but which, as it was made out plainer, proved to be the head of some huge fish or monster. On bearing down towards the object we could distinctly see, with the naked eye, what I can best describe as an enormous serpent without mane or fur or any like appendage. The portion of body above water, and which appeared to be rubbing or scratching itself against the beacon, was full thirty feet long, and in diameter I should say about a fathom. With the aid of a glass it was observed that the eyes were of immense size, about nine inches across the ball, and the upper part of the back appeared covered with a furrowed shell-like substance. We were now within rifle shot of the animal, and although some on board exhibited pardonable nervousness at the suggestion, it was resolved to fire a ball at the under part of the body, whenever the creature's unwieldy evolutions would expose its vulnerable part. The instant the piece was discharged the monster rose, as if impelled by a painful impulse, to a height which may appear incredible—say at the least thirty fathoms—and culminating with the most rapid motion, dived or dashed itself under water with a splash that absolutely stopped our breaths with amazement. In a few moments all disturbance of the water subsided, and the strange visitor evidently pursued his course to seaward. On coming up to the beacon we were gratified to find adhering to the supports numerous connected scaly masses, such as one would think would be rubbed from a creature 'coating' or changing its old skin for a new one. These interesting objects can be seen at the Horse Rock Coast Guard station, and will well repay a visit." The *Tralee Chronicle* has an account of the fright which some fishermen connected with the Royal Irish Fishing Company have sustained from a similar manifestation. A second letter from Mr. Travers gives an account of his having seen the serpent again, on Saturday week, off Dunworly Head. It was busily employed "bolting conger eels," after which it lay down on the surface of the sea and fell asleep. Four shots were fired at the monster, upon which it shook its head, "winked one eye in a rapid manner," and dived under water. The monster has also been seen by the captain and crew of the "Lucille," bound from the Mauritius to London, about 300 miles west of Scilly.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.**—The company had let to Messrs. Pulinger and Rottenbury, the patent leather jannpers, two of the arches under the railway, numbered 406 and 407 in the Rotherhithe New-road. On Thursday, a number of jannpers cloths that were being dried, became ignited, and everything in the place was destroyed. The flames rushed up high above the telegraph wires. One of the trains was compelled to dash through the flames and smoke, but although the heat was intense, the carriages sustained no injury. The arches received no material damage.

**AN INCIDENT CONNECTED WITH THE "ORION."**—The late Captain McNeill, who, with his wife and two daughters, was among the unfortunate sufferers, lately caused a handsome mausoleum to be erected upon a prominent rock in the island of Gigha, of which he was the proprietor. He wished it to be of sufficient size to entomb six, but it was reported by the contractor that, owing to the necessarily limited site, it would contain no more than four, and his suggestion was accordingly adopted. The structure had been just completed when the melancholy catastrophe referred to occurred, and in that receptacle of the dead are deposited the remains of the gallant captain and the three members of his hapless family who perished with him.—*Scotch paper.*

The cathedral erected by the Roman Catholic body in the city of York, was consecrated with much ceremony on Wednesday. A spacious church, erected by the same body, at Sheffield, is to be consecrated to-day.

**MAZZINI AND HIS DEFAMERS.**—M. Mazzini, it is stated, keeps up a constant correspondence with his political friends in Rome and Florence; and their communications report the existence of general discontent throughout Italy. The Ex-triumvir has addressed a letter to the Republican journals of France, denying some scandalous allegations which have been made respecting his conduct at Rome, by the Roman Catholic organ—the *Univers*. To satisfy some of the more credulous of his well-wishers, he says—

I declare upon my honour, and once for all, that I have never ordered or promoted, secretly or publicly, the assassination or the capital punishment of any one. That I have always maintained, contrary to the exigencies and in spite of the suspicions of some patriots, the right of liberty and of personal safety for the five or six known enemies of the Republican Government at Rome. That the only act of energetic repression which took place during my administration, was the placing Ancona in a state of siege, which was confined to Orsini, the commissary of the triumvirate, in consequence of some assassinations committed by some wicked or misguided men. That I was generally reproached by my compatriots for what they called an excess of mildness and moderation towards the enemies of our national cause.

That I am well known for the boldness of my opinions, and that I always dare to acknowledge what I have done. That I respect the formula of our ancestors, *Salus populi suprema lex esto*, and that if I thought that terror could produce the emancipation of my country, I should not for a moment hesitate to organize the terror, but that I am firmly convinced that terror never has advanced, and never can advance, a good cause; that it has, in general, fear for its mother and re-action for its daughter; that we are not called upon to kill kings and their satellites, but to destroy royalty and corruption; and that the way to succeed is not by blood, but by thought, courage, devotedness, truth, and logic.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—The following resolution of the Senate has recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State:—"That every person who has completed an Undergraduate's Course of Education at any of the four Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham, and is desirous of being admitted as a Candidate for the Degree of B.A. in this University, shall, on his presenting himself before this University, be so admitted, exempt from the customary pre-requisite of having matriculated in this University. He shall be required to satisfy the Senate of his good conduct at the University or College from which he proceeds."

**POISONING BY EATING FUNGI.**—The wife and child of Mr. James Rees, a carpenter, living at Bristol, have died through eating poisonous fungi an apprentice had gathered, by Mrs. Rees's directions, which he believed to be some large mushrooms; these were eaten with pepper, salt, and butter, by the deceased. In a few hours vomiting and purging ensued, and the unfortunate lady lingered in a state of stupor and drowsiness for two days.

**SINGULAR ESCAPE.**—Sophia Quibbs, an elderly woman, while crossing the railway in South Shields on Monday week, was struck by an engine, and thrown upon her back between the rails. 33 waggons then passed over her, and she rose up unhurt.

**THE STAFFORDSHIRE POISONINGS.**—The mother and wife of William Chadwick, who was lately sentenced to death for the murder of his uncle, Samuel Tunnicliffe, by administering poison to him, have been committed to prison on the charge of having been equally guilty with Chadwick.

**REPRESENTATION OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.**—It is said that Captain Herbert Wynn, of the Seventh Fusiliers, will offer himself as a candidate for the county of Montgomery, on Protectionist principles, in consequence of the death of his uncle, the late Right Honourable Charles Williams Wynn.

**DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—On Thursday night last, about the hour of ten o'clock, as Mr. Garrett, agent to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, was returning home to his residence, No. 22, Carter-street, Walworth, he was seized by the throat by one of a gang of four men. The ruffian exclaimed, "You old —, if you cry out we will knock your brains out." Another flourished a sword-stick over his head, and made use of a similar expression. They then knocked him down by striking him several violent blows on the chest and body, and subsequently plundered him of a valuable watch. In the meanwhile, Mr. Garrett, who is a very stout man for his years (being upwards of 70), roared so loudly that the thieves, fearful of discovery, made off without rifling his pockets, which contained a large sum in notes and gold.

**TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.**—It is said, by a correspondent of the *Sun*, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has at length been convinced, by the powerful arguments and convincing statistical returns of the Newspaper Press Association, that it is advisable, in the next session of parliament, to abolish the paper duties, as well as the stamp duty on newspapers and the duty on advertisements—in fact, to make the press of this country as free as it is in America.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 11, Two o'clock.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTANT FROM SCHLESWIG.**—The *Cologne Gazette* has a telegraphic despatch, dated Altona, September 9, stating that on that day an action had taken place along the whole line of the outposts. The fighting was more especially lively about the left wing of the Schleswig-Holstein army. This, consisting of the 9th and 11th infantry battalions, and the 1st cavalry battalion, was at first forced to fall back upon Güderstapel; after which, reinforcements having arrived, the Danes were thrown into disorder by them, and pressed back to the Treene. Fifty-eight prisoners were brought into Rendsburg, while nine wagons of the wounded of the first cavalry battalion arrived at Heide. The centre of the Schleswig-Holstein army has advanced to Jazel (near Schleswig), and Breckendorf; this is, as yet, the only result of the fight.

The *Vienna Gazette* announces the recent discovery of what it calls a "revolutionary plot" at Ancona, and the arrest of 14 young men belonging to good families—among them the Marquis Bufalini, Count Signoretti, M. Celestini, &c.

**FRANCE.**—A majority of the Councils-General have demanded the revision of the constitution, but most of them have only asked for it at the time and in the form set forth in the constitution. It is worthy of remark that in several of the councils the Red Republicans and Socialists have voted *en masse* for the revision, in the hope that they will thereby be able to get rid of the institution of the presidency, which they think unnecessary and vicious.—The Council-General of the Charente Inferieure has, by

a vote, expressed deep regret at the death of Louis Philippe.—The speech of the President of the Republic at the banquet of Cherbourg has been a good deal commented on to-day, and, generally speaking, it has excited displeasure, as it is considered to hold out, in terms too clear for the chief of a government, a threat of a *coup d'état*, or, at least, to display a strong disposition, on the slightest encouragement, to violate the constitution by continuing in power beyond the period assigned.—MM. Guizot, Duchatel, Dumon, and the Duke of Montebello, have arrived in Paris from Clermont. M. Guizot left on Tuesday for Val Richer, and M. Duchatel for Medoc. M. Salvandy, who had gone from Wiesbaden to Clermont, has left that place for Frohsdorf.

**THE POISONINGS AT CLAYRING.**—Sarah Chesham, the alleged poisoner, was again brought up at Newport gaol before Mr. Birch Wolfe, one of the county magistrates, for re-examination, on the charge of having destroyed her husband, Richard Chesham, by administering arsenic to him. In consequence of the press being excluded from hearing the evidence, we are unable to give the statement of the witnesses. The proceedings lasted nearly five hours, and twelve or fourteen persons were examined. A mass of circumstantial evidence was adduced as to procuring poison and administering it, and one witness, it is said, swore positively to the prisoner having confessed giving poison to the child of Lydia Taylor and her intention of destroying the mother. At the close of the proceedings the bench determined on remanding the prisoner in order to procure other important evidence.

**THE HALIFAX TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.**—The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that henceforth the British and North American Mail Steam-ships, sailing between Liverpool and New York, shall cease calling at Halifax on their outward and homeward passage. The company's ships sailing between Liverpool and Boston will continue to call at Halifax, both out and home, as usual.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE MERSEY.**—We are informed that experiments are about to be tried on the Mersey, with the view of carrying an electric telegraph line across the river from Liverpool to Birkenhead.—*Liverpool Albion.*

**TESTIMONIAL TO DR. JACKSON.**—Yesterday, a grand farewell *déjeuner* was given to the Rev. Dr. Jackson, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Bishop Designate of Lyttelton, New Zealand, and Principal of the Training College, Battersea, by the students of the College, by whom a testimonial had been also subscribed for, to be presented on this occasion. The testimonial consisted of a splendid solid silver *épergne*, to form a table centre-piece, beautifully decorated with foliage and figures, of the weight of nearly 130 ounces, and of the value of 120 guineas.

**"THE HUNGARIAN BLOODY ASSIZE."**—Under this head the *Times* of yesterday published an article purporting to contain "circumstantial, detailed, and duly authenticated lists" of "all the wretched victims to Magyar terrorism," who, "in 1848 and 1849, were sentenced to death and executed in Hungary and Transylvania, either by order of the Magyar Commissioners, or their tribunals and courts-martial." The number of the sufferers, according to the *Times*, is 467, but as yet only 126 cases have appeared in that journal. On this list the *Daily News* of this morning thus comments:—"Much though we are disposed to sympathize with the victims of civil war, under whatever banner they may be arrayed, we must confess that there are some of these martyred saints of Austria for whose fate it is not very easy to feel the compassion invoked in their behalf. Take, for example, the hero of the 58th article—

Gilger Stank, justice of Dulese, Arad county, was shot for hunting with dogs through the forest the lady of the manor, with intent to kill her, or do her some grievous bodily harm.

The crime of Stank was one which would, probably, have been punished with death in almost any country of Europe or America, even in a time of profound peace. And so are many of the other martyrdoms chronicled in the *Times*. For example, we have Gyika Marian executed for 'attempting to strangle one of the insurgent magistrates;' John Kowatsch, for 'having assassinated one of his comrades;' and 'a butcher's boy (no name given), accused of poisoning.' Again, for the purpose of swelling the list, we find among these victims of 'the Magyar commissioners, their tribunals and courts-martial,' not a few who fell in skirmishes or riots. Among these is the case of 'two *marodeurs*, from the corps of Gen. Kott, killed in October, 1848, by a mob.' Two straggling plunderers were slain by the peasantry whom they had robbed and injured, when caught in the fact; and for this the Magyar tribunals are to be held responsible. Nay, those tribunals are held responsible for the death of a prisoner who 'died of cholera.' Nearly one-third of the 126 cases enumerated in the *Times* of yesterday, are those of detected spies, whose doom by the military law of the whole civilized world is, and has been, death. One is the case of an officer shot for running away in battle. Such are the shifts to which the Austrian Government has been driven to make out a tolerably lengthy list of victims to 'Magyar terrorism.'"

### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

The supply of Grain this week may be considered moderate, but of Flour there is very little in since Saturday. Our trade to-day is fully as good as on Monday, particularly for Wheat, having several inquiries for free on board cargoes for Ireland.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,730 qrs.; Foreign, 6,170 qrs. Oats—English, 390 qrs.; Irish, 1,000 qrs.; Foreign, 17,680 qrs. Barley—English, 110; Foreign, 3,000. Flour—English, 330; Foreign, 580 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 6s. 0d.  
For every additional Two Lines .... 0s. 6d.  
Half a Column ..... £1 | Column ..... £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1850.

### SUMMARY.

POLITICS are, at this season of the year, almost tabooed in "respectable" society. Royal progresses, "the weather and the crops," the sea-serpent—but especially sea-breezes—excite far more interest in the minds of the general public than lengthened disquisitions on political subjects. On the first-mentioned of these uppermost topics we have nothing new to record. Queen Victoria is safely housed in her mountain home, secluded by nature from the intrusion of prying curiosity, and able to enjoy, without "let or hindrance," that privacy which she so much covets. The harvest, now partially gathered in, claims a word or two, as intimately connected with the well-being of the nation. Judging from the reports which come in from every part of the kingdom, there is good ground for believing that the yield will be nearly, if not quite, an average one. Of barley and oats there is no doubt whatever that the crops are above the average. The late storms of wind and rain are said to have injured the wheat crop, but, on the whole, the weather has been favourable for the operations of harvest, the chief difficulty being want of hands. Once more, therefore, the bounteous hand of Providence has provided for the nation's wants for another year—a blessing which calls for gratitude as well as gratulation. Of the potato disease we hear little—the panic respecting it having, to some extent, subsided. Although there is no doubt that a considerable part of the crop has been destroyed, so immense is the breadth sown, that should the present failure be as great as is now feared on the most gloomy estimate, there will still remain a considerable supply. With a rising market, we may, perhaps, witness a suspension of agricultural agitation. Wheat is now at 45s. a quarter—a price which some of the most zealous Protectionists have despaired of ever again reaching. That it will continue to advance, we will not affirm—nor is it, in our views, desirable, even for the sake of the farmers; for a temporary range of high prices would only tend to postpone that adjustment of rent, and other questions, which must sooner or later be made. He would truly prove their "friend," who, instead of vainly attempting to resuscitate protection, should point out to them the practical claims they have upon their landlords in the matter of leases and tenure of land, but especially for the repeal of the law giving them the right to distrain on their tenants' property and crops for rent.

The Church of England seems to have become possessed of a floating population—a migratory flock, passing from her communion to that of Rome, returning, and again departing. Dr. Newman is reaping the reward of his zeal in the number of his converts. The Gorham controversy, too, is showing its influence in that direction—the time has not yet come for it to produce secession on another side. Viscount Feilding, who figured prominently at the Long-acre gathering, has avowed his adhesion to the Church of Rome, and revealed the process of which that is the result. The conclusion of the Gorham case capped his long and harassing suspicions, that the Church of England possessed no "living definite authority in matters of faith," and that her present divisions are the retributive results of her breaking off from the centre of unity, the Catholic Church. One cannot but respect the evident sincerity and conscientiousness dictating this step, and lament its foreseen futility. Unity! to sigh for it is involuntary to the religious life in every heart; but authority! to hope for unity in submission to that, seems forbidden by every manly intellect, and to be impossible in the nature of things. The infallibility under which the wearied heart would rest, is not even directly claimed by any human organization, but is only inferential from humbler or individual assumptions. From the very threshold of the sanctuary to which he resorts, he may behold scenes within irreconcilable with the presence of absolute authority or perfect unity. Scarcely a Catholic country at this hour but is troubled with the presence of that Prætorian Guard of the Papacy—Jesuitism; a power which the Vatican can neither restrain nor dispense with. A sort of irregular activity is visible among the Catholic clergy also of Austria and Italy, which cannot but be em-

barrassing to their superiors—and an indulgence in rancorous hostility to both secular and ecclesiastical reforms, which such wise hierarchs as Cardinal Wiseman—climbed up to Wolsey's eminence, and within sight of Wolsey's highest hope—must deprecate.

On Wednesday last—as is now known far and near—General Haynau, on a visit to this country, presented himself, in company with his nephew and an interpreter, at the gates of Barclay and Perkins's Brewery, requesting to see over that town-like establishment. He was, as customary, admitted, especially as he bore a note of introduction from Baron Rothschild; but no sooner was he known to be on the premises, than he was chased thence by the labourers—and by a crowd outside, who had assembled with that promptitude from unknown quarters which is characteristic of "mobs," driven with violence to take refuge in a public-house, from which he was only rescued by the police. It is impossible not to regret that injury should have been inflicted, but equally impossible to regret that a strong manifestation of popular feeling on the part which Haynau has enacted has been made. It will not lower our reputation as a people for indiscriminate hospitality—it will not deter a single fugitive from seeking refuge amongst us—but only send an impressive contradiction throughout the continent of the falsehood propagated by our Conservative press, that we have become utterly indifferent to the interests of freedom and humanity abroad.

The breaking-up, or, at least, perversion, of the meeting called at Doncaster to suppress the races to which that place has given a name, suggests the remark, that it has become quite necessary to have a general understanding as to the law of public meetings; whether it is fair and lawful for a party of objectors to take possession of a room engaged for a given purpose, and outvote the promoters of the meeting on every proposition, and so avail themselves of the arrangements made, at some expense and trouble, probably, by others, under the pretence of upholding the right of open discussion.

President Napoleon's visit to Cherbourg, the great French arsenal, might almost with propriety come under the term "royal progress," for in many places he was received with regal honours, and on one occasion formally addressed as "Your Highness." It should be observed, however, that these exhibitions of partisanship were almost confined to officials (who are all appointed by the central government) and to the inhabitants of country districts. Cherbourg itself gave the President only a cold reception—honouring the officer rather than the man. Amongst the sailors of the grand fleet there assembled for his inspection, he excited no enthusiasm. Probably the most hearty cheers which greeted him were those which issued from the throats of British tars and yachtsmen. The principal result of his western tour would seem to be the glorification of the French navy, and the indiscreet divulgence of his future intentions. Altogether the spectacle appears to have been as magnificent as "the pride, pomp, and circumstance," of a large and well-appointed fleet of ships-of-the-line, surrounded by hundreds of smaller vessels, could make it. It was a grand day for the supporters of military armaments, and among not a few of the English seems to have created some little misgiving as to the maritime superiority of their own nation. On both sides, however, the utmost cordiality prevailed, and, perhaps, the presence and good-will of so many hundreds of their neighbours on such an occasion may have done something to convince the French people present of their folly in incurring the expense of such useless armaments.

In Germany and Austria diplomacy is in its glory. Protocols, notes, and conferences, are the order of the day—the main object of which is to give being, in some shape or another, to a new Central Government. The difficulties in the way of securing this object seem to be almost insurmountable. The Prussian Government absolutely refuses to join in the proposed attempt to resuscitate the old organ of the Confederation, or to acknowledge any exclusive right in Austria to convene representatives of the German States in order to supply its place; but proposes a free Congress of the German Government, in which resolutions will be valid which obtain the sanction of the majority, thus dispensing with the unanimity demanded by the regulations of the full Diet. This reasonable proposition has been formally declined by the Austrian Government, who still insist upon referring the affairs of Germany to a "plenum," a project which cannot be carried out, partly because all the princes connected with the union, even Brunswick, have declined, with Prussia, the Austrian invitation to Frankfort; and partly because France and England have declared that they cannot acknowledge any political body as the central organ of Germany in which Prussia is not represented. Meanwhile it is stated that the Emperor of Russia is exerting himself to bring about an European Congress, to be held at Vienna, for the settlement of international differences, but

it is more likely that the rumour arises from the diplomatic conference which has just taken place at Ischl, the results of which we have detailed elsewhere.

When the Peace Congress was under discussion, its opponents were very forward in requiring it to do something "practical"—for example, dealing with the Schleswig-Holstein question. This the Congress, as we have already seen, declined, but its refusal did not prevent Messrs. Burritt and Sturge from proceeding to the seat of war, and trying the effect of their conciliatory council. That they will succeed we are not sanguine enough to believe; for, however much the Duchies may be disposed to listen to any fair arrangement, it is scarcely likely that the King of Denmark, who, as we think, was the first to provoke the contest by his unwarrantable encroachments, will consent to any abatement of his claims. Their mediation can, however, do no harm. At all events it will convince the German people that the expression of sympathy for their well-being which was called forth at Frankfort was not a mere form. Before leaving this subject we would direct attention to the letter of Baron Humboldt, the great traveller and philosopher, whose cordial sympathy with the objects and plans of the late Congress will have more weight with the bulk of intelligent men than the effusions of some of our journalists, who write more to order than from conviction.

### EMBASSIES AND CONSULSHIPS.

SIR HENRY WOTTON described an ambassador, two hundred and fifty years ago, as one who is "sent abroad to lie for his country's good." The popular idea of a diplomatist is not much advanced at the present day above this candid confession of the envoy of James I. A very vague notion obtains of the functions of representatives at foreign courts, mingled with a strong suspicion of their worse than uselessness. They are supposed—from the sums annually voted for them—to reside at their respective stations in great state, to shine in the saloons of the court to which they are accredited, and to hold very secret conferences with the appropriate minister. Their manners are understood to be modelled on those of the statesmen of the Civil Wars or the Tudors, who used to glide between Whitehall and the Tower with muffled oars and in the dusk of evening. Machiavelli is supposed to be their text-book—their every look to be as significant as Lord Burleigh's shake of the head. And on this understanding they are rightly adjudged to be the relics of an obsolete economy.

The Committee on Official Salaries has let in a flood of light upon this mysterious system. It has informed itself and the public of the classification and duties of "her Majesty's diplomatic servants," and elicited the eulogistic defence of their chief. He has grown up in its connexion—he has risen by the force of an intellect not to be enervated by official dilletantism, though marvellously spell-bound by its traditional ideas, to a perfect knowledge of its intricacies and an absolute direction of its movements. He has identified it with his reputation, and thereby gained for it undeserved honour and prolonged existence. He had, it seems, just effected such alterations as he deemed necessary to its perfection for his purposes, and brightened it with the transient lustre of his recent triumph, when he was required, by an inquisitive tribunal, to reveal its mechanism and vindicate its uses. His interrogators appear to have made the most of their rare opportunity, and he to have complied with a mixture of proud good-humour and mystifying frankness. They twirled the globe round and round—traced his wires through every degree of latitude or longitude, from Christiania to Constantinople, from Hong Kong to Central America—but with every spot he was intimate, and for every appointment he had a ready justification. The information that was struck out in this amusing process we will endeavour to condense.

The diplomatic establishment is divided into several classes—ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, and *chargés d'affaires*. Beneath all these, and distinct from them, is the consular body—diplomatic duties being defined as political; those of the consular as commercial: some of the lowest grade of the former, however, combining with their own rank and pay those of the latter. To an embassy or mission is appended a subordinate staff—secretaries of legation, *attachés*, and so forth. We have but three embassies—one at Paris, another at Vienna, and a third in Constantinople. Of "missions" we have twenty-two—nine in a first class; thirteen in a second. The former are sent to—Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, the Netherlands, the Two Sicilies, the United States, and Brazil; the latter thirteen to—Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Frankfort, Switzerland, Sardinia, Tuscany, Greece, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres. The countries that are honoured with the presence of *chargés d'affaires* are seven—Venezuela, New Granada, Peru, Chili, Monte Video, Bolivia,

and Central America. We are represented to the Celestial Empire by the Governor of Hong Kong, who, belonging to the Colonial department, has also a commission as minister-plenipotentiary. These thirty-two functionaries consume amongst them £140,000 a-year—their salaries ranging from the £10,000 per annum, on which the Paris embassy manages to subsist, to the £1 per diem allowed the *chargés d'affaires*, exclusive of their consular pay, the cost of which establishment is a separate item in the expenditure of the Foreign Office.

To the first and most obvious inquiry addressed by the committee to Lord Palmerston, when they had got the system thus before them—"Can none of these embassies or missions be spared? this expenditure nowhere reduced?"—his lordship replied with a prompt and decided negative. He might, perhaps, convert the Austrian embassy into a mission—he would certainly continue to scrutinize with economical severity the yearly accounts rendered him—but material alterations he would not concede. Only himself can be trusted to compress or curtail such extensive and elaborated mechanism. These missions, he says, "are the eyes, the ears, and the tongues by which the British Government sees, hears, and speaks, in its foreign relations." The extinction of an envoy—in Hanover or Buenos Ayres, for instance—would be equivalent to the obliteration of a sense or the destruction of an organ. Not the interlacing of the world with nerves, as is being done by railways, telegraphs, and newspapers, would compensate for such a deprivation. Only diplomatic organism is delicate enough to detect and transmit the tremulousness of the political atmosphere when agitated by a Court whisper.

Passing by such curious questions as are suggested by the disproportionate rank of the envoy, in a number of instances, to the importance of the interests he has to watch—France and Turkey, for example, having an "ambassador," while Russia and the United States, of at least equal political rank, and vastly greater commercial value to us, have to content themselves with a "minister"—the committee boldly grapple with the assumed necessity for the presence of diplomatic representatives in many of the capitals in which they are now maintained, and for the separation of the diplomatic from the consular functions. Why, they have asked or suggested—why maintain at such petty courts as those of Hanover, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Bavaria, at the cost of two or three thousand a-year each, pompous officials, whose sole business it is to listen to or engage in the silly and impotent intrigues which may there be hatched—while the real interests of England there, the protection of her merchants, the negotiation of tariffs, are superintended by sensible men of business for a few hundreds? What calamitous consequences are likely to accrue from the entire absence of a political representative? Was not our intercourse with Spain more satisfactorily conducted, according to the admission of Lord Palmerston himself, during the non-representation at Madrid of our affronted dignity, than for twenty years before? What is the account given by an old diplomatist of his ordinary employment as our envoy at Lisbon, but that of looking after the scapegrace or inviolated English residents there, at the request of their relations at home? Where is the intelligent consul who could not communicate to the head of his department all ordinary political information, and convey back such requests or remonstrances as that Minister might have occasion to make—affairs of an extraordinary nature being confided to an envoy accredited with extraordinary powers? To such inquiries as these the committee have given a reply which will certainly be as satisfactory to the public as it is probably distasteful to those who will be required to give it effect. They have recommended the reduction of the highest salary to £5,000, with a proportionate diminution throughout the scale; and what is better, that the diplomatic and consular functions shall be combined, wherever possible, in one efficient individual. The gain will not be simply, nor even chiefly, a pecuniary one. Embassies and missions will no longer be regarded as the inheritance of aristocratic families or the rewards of servile commoners. Men of talent and integrity will come to be chosen for posts requiring both. Friendship with European potentates and the Sublime Porte will be secured by a better and cheaper agency than that of diplomatists, who must either seem to do nothing, or must keep peace in constant peril by their intermeddling. Easy and incessant intercourse between the different peoples of the world will constitute the best guarantee for peace between their respective governments.

#### THE AMERICAN CONGRESS AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

THE great struggle which has during the whole of the present year agitated the United States has not, up to the last advices, terminated, although in the course of events, the relative position of parties has been considerably modified. It is not

an easy matter for Englishmen, who are not versed in American politics, to obtain a very precise idea of the scope of their legislation, and of the importance attaching to some of the forms of their constitution; still less to form a trustworthy estimate of the probable results of a contest not yet concluded, and which absorbs the attention of all powers in the State. But we will do our best to present, in as short a space as possible, an outline of the proceedings of Congress in reference to the slavery question, up to the last advices.

Mr. Clay, it will be recollected, put a stop to the random skirmishing between the North and South, which had been going on for some months, by the introduction of his famous "Compromise," or, as it has been more generally called, "Omnibus" Bill. The provisions of this measure—its attempt to settle the slavery difficulty, in reference to the new states, the question of territorial boundaries, and the law relative to fugitive slaves, in one comprehensive bill, are too well known to require repetition on the present occasion. For several weeks in the Senate, the battle raged fast and furious. Amendment after amendment was proposed, with a view either to damage, shackle, or get rid of the bill, but up to the eleventh hour, failed through the skill and perseverance of its supporters. At last, through the reiterated assaults of its opponents, it fell to pieces. On the 30th of July, that portion of its provisions relative to Texas was postponed. On the following day, the clauses referring to New Mexico were, after various scenes, contested motions for adjournments and counter-amendments, expunged. The opponents of the bill, thus emboldened, stood firm in proposing and voting down amendments, until the bill was reduced to a skeleton, containing only a provision for a territorial government for Utah, and this was permitted to be carried without opposition. Thus ended Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill—a measure fraught with danger to the welfare of the Union, as containing within it provisions tending to the further extension of slavery and slave territory.

It was thus necessary to commence the work anew; and on the 1st of August, an independent bill, providing for the admission of California as a state, was brought forward in the Senate by Mr. Douglas. The new bill was debated for several days, with considerable violence on the part of many Southern members, who used every expedient for postponing it; and when they found their efforts of no avail, drew up a threatening protest against its adoption. At length, after nearly a fortnight's delay, the bill passed on the 13th ult. the Senate by 34 to 18 votes. Amongst the majority were General Cass, General Houston, Colonel Benton, and other Southern members. The bill, it will be recollected, does not contain the Wilmot Proviso prohibiting slavery in any new territory accruing to the Union, nor any legislation relative to that subject. It is now before the House of Representatives, and will probably pass without difficulty.

A second fragment of the "Omnibus" is the bill for providing a territorial government in New Mexico, which has also made its way through the Senate. A proposition to apply the Wilmot Proviso in this case was rejected by 25 to 20, but amendments postponing its operation till the disputed boundaries of Texas shall have been settled by mutual agreement, and providing that when New Mexico presents herself for admission as a state she shall be admitted with or without slavery, as her constitution may declare, were adopted. Considerable doubt exists as to the action of the House of Representatives on this measure; the chances being rather in favour of its postponement till next session. There can be no question that the feeling of the great bulk of the inhabitants of the new states is opposed to the introduction of slavery; and it is, no doubt, the knowledge of this fact which has led the slaveocracy to attempt a repetition of the policy which "colonized" Texas, and eventually severed it from Mexico. Texas has consequently set up a claim to a large portion of the newly-acquired territory, and threatens to enforce its pretensions *vi et armis*. The governor of the state advises the military occupation of Santa Fé in the disputed district, but the value of his impudent advice may be best estimated from the fact that a few days previously a Texan agent was in Washington seeking military aid from the central government, to put down the Camanches, who were ravaging its borders. Notwithstanding the proved injustice of the Texan demands, and the impotence of their threats, the Government, as usual, proposes to compromise the matter; and with this view, the Texas Boundary Bill, making over to that state an additional 40,000 square miles of territory, and an indemnity of ten millions of dollars, in lieu of all other claims, has been introduced. The debate in the Senate on this bill was a striking illustration of the bondage in which the Government of the Union is held by the slave power. Indeed, it would almost appear that it was brought forward to compensate the latter for the admission of California. Be that as it may, however, the arguments in support of

the Texan claim were feeble in the extreme, and were easily demolished by the clear, logical, and eloquent address of Mr. Chase—a name new to our ears in connexion with the slavery struggle. The measure was supported by Mr. Winthrop, an abolitionist, simply on the ground "that the boundary of New Mexico must be made good by gold or steel, and preferring, as he did, to have it marked in yellow rather than in red, he should vote for the bill." In the Lower House this disgraceful measure is likely to meet with a more manly and determined opposition. The free-soil party are organizing their forces against it; and, as in this branch of the Legislature northern feeling largely preponderates, it will probably be either rejected, or considerably amended.

A third measure, growing out of Mr. Clay's monster bill, is one relative to the recovery of fugitive slaves, which has rapidly passed through the Senate. An amendment for the protection of coloured citizens visiting Southern States was rejected. This bill provides for the appointment of commissioners, who, in concurrence with the Judges of the United States District Courts, shall have power to authorize the delivery of a slave, after the title by the claimant shall have been satisfactorily established. The Marshal of the district in which a slave is claimed is compelled, under a penalty of 1,000 dollars, to discharge his duty in arresting the fugitive, and, moreover, to pay the value of the slave if he suffer him to escape from his custody. Such are the arbitrary provisions of a measure which has yet to pass the ordeal of the House of Representatives. The Southern press do not generally relish the Fugitive Slave Bill, as it has passed the Senate, and regard it as intended to seduce Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky, from the common cause of the South. The papers appear unanimous in the conclusion that no law can be effectual to recover runaway slaves.

It will thus appear that the important question as to the balance of power in the constitution still remains undecided. At present the Northern States have the preponderance; but so lukewarm are most of their leading statesmen who are professedly on principle opposed to slavery, and so vast are the monied interests bound up with the "peculiar institution," that it is much to be feared that the South will be found, if not to gain a legislative triumph, at least to obtain an equivalent for whatever new laws hostile to them Congress may adopt. To overrun New Mexico with their adherents will, we imagine, be their chief aim, and thus secure the representation of another slave-state. It is evident, however, that anti-slavery principles are making great progress throughout the country, and that even some of the slave-states would willingly adopt any feasible scheme for the gradual extinction of the hateful system. This feeling will receive a fresh impetus from the publication of the cases which we have noticed elsewhere, and still more from the discussion on the Fugitive Slave Bill. On the whole, therefore, we think there is every ground for congratulation on the present state of the anti-slavery cause in the United States.

#### HAYNAU AND THE HUNGARIANS.

HAYNAU's rough-and-ready reception in England—or rather, his summary expulsion, on discovery—has elevated the brewers of Bankside to the first rank of newspaper topics, and revived the pros and cons of the Hungarian war. Not content with rating, in polished phraseology ludicrously malapropos to the occasion, the draymen and the coal-heavers who hunted the General, with superfluous but honestly indignant fury, from their precincts—with constructing conspiracy among the clerks of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, and invoking police investigations—the *Times* betakes itself to a renewed attempt at the palliation of Austrian atrocities, and is exultant yesterday in the opportune arrival of a list of cruelties supposed to have been perpetrated by the Magyars in the course of their struggle; which comes, however, from the somewhat suspicious source of an Austrian bureau. The *Daily News*, on the other hand, reproduces the brutalities of Haynau's career, and exhibits him in the doubly detestable character of a hypocrite and a savage.

If, as the *Times* will have it, nine out of every ten working men are profoundly ignorant of foreign affairs, and know nothing more of Haynau than his name—audaciously ignorant that nine out of every ten working men read honest journals than the *Times*—then is this mobbing of the Marshal a singular instance of blindfolded justice striking the real criminal. There must be something in the rude heart of the populace, like that instinct in children which makes them repel the carcases of the sinister and the cruel. Haynau must have betrayed his brutality in his mere presence, and invited execration by the malignity of his look. For never did a man more richly deserve to be mobbed into terror and ignominious escape. His qualities are not those of the soldier, whom ambition has made inhuman, and the sight of blood has hardened into recklessness

—but of the executioner, who commends himself to his employers by anticipating their wishes—not a Rolla or a Pizarro, but a Duke D'Alva or a Judge Jeffries. While commander of the Austrian forces in Italy, he made himself infamous by his storming of Brescia. The inhabitants held out, in faith that the Piedmontese would relieve them, and in reliance on the authenticity of an armistice. They refused to surrender to the garrison within, or the army around their walls, admitting to their besieger the motive to their continued resistance. "I know all," was his cold-blooded reply—he knew that the Piedmontese had been vanquished by Radetzki, that the armistice was waste paper; then stormed their city, slaughtered them in the streets, and hanged and shot them as indomitable rebels. For this was he selected to court-martial the unhappy people whom only the Russians could fight and treachery vanquish. To this, he added the infamies of Arad and Comorn—inducing the capitulation of the impregnable Comorn by the promise of mercy to the surrendered of Arad, and then butchering them with revolting perfidy and savageness. His woman-floggings we need not resuscitate—they furnished the epithet that pelted him from the English capital.

How quickly the indignation that probably intended only a charivari mounted into a pursuit so hot as to hunt its wretched object almost to the doors of death—increasing every moment and with every accession—invading the house to which its victim had flown for refuge—and only subsiding at that presence to which Englishmen of every grade instinctively submit, the constable's staff—may show us faintly what civil war must be. An English mob—not a collection of ragamuffins and thieves, but composed of its old conventional materials, fantails and frocks—"mob" a man. The same number of the corresponding class in Paris would have cried, "Au lanterne!" and in Rome, Naples, or Madrid, have stilettoed him. Imagine multitudes of men stirred up to fiery indignation like this, and that fire fed by a sense of personal wrongs and personal danger, perhaps by the hereditary animosities of race—you can believe at once the horrible stories you hear of Croat and Magyar peasants, of Tyrolean or Spanish guerilla warfare. The horrors of organized armies, well-armed and disciplined, are insignificant in the comparison. The two parties are found not only in one country, but in every village. Brothers take opposite sides, and fathers are ranged against their sons. Mothers, wives, and sisters, are dragged into the fray by the fibres of their affections, and fearing for the success of both parties, get suspected and punished by both. No one is allowed to be neutral, and no plea of coercion is permitted. The executioner follows in the bloody track of the soldier, and relationship to the vanquished is sufficient to ensure torture or death. The original objects of struggle are forgotten in the bitter exasperations of private and party feeling attendant on its course. The war can never be said to be over, but only to be suspended, for in the grave of every victim is the seed of future warriors. Hence, they who are successful find an apology and a motive for a policy of extermination. If, in thus recounting the peculiar horrors of such a war as that in which Haynau has been engaged, we seem to lessen by a shade the black turpitude of his career, we will not disown the intention, nor detract from the effect, remembering he is, withal, a man.

**NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.**—This society progresses rapidly; the last week was one of extraordinary success; one hundred and four shares were taken up, which is a larger number than has been realized during its operations. Meetings have been recently held at Croydon, Kingston, Bow, and West Ham, for the purpose of explaining the objects and details of the society, and at which some of its directors, with the secretary, have taken part in the business. These have been followed by the active exertions of the agents appointed by the new shareholders; and a great number of new shares have been taken up wherever the claims of the society have been propounded to the public. The present number of shareholders is upwards of 2,000, and of shares 4,000.

**THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS** for the month ending August 5, show a decrease of exports, as compared with those of August 1849, to the amount of £334,858; chiefly on cotton manufactures, on woollen manufactures, and on metals; but there is an increase on linen and woollen yarns and on raw wool. The exports of the month ending August 5, 1849, were, however, unprecedented; exceeding those of the corresponding month of the previous year by upwards of two millions sterling. The total exports during the first seven months of the present year, are £37,808,072, against £32,879,865 during the corresponding months of 1849.

**THE NAVIGATION LAWS.**—It was to embarrass the Netherlands that the foundation of our late injurious Navigation Laws was laid by the Protector Cromwell; and now, reciprocating the improved spirit of the reign of Victoria, Holland throws open her ports to the world.—*Gateshead Observer.*

## THE PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.

The following letters from eminent men, with the exception of the last, from Baron Humboldt, were read at the sittings of the Peace Congress at Frankfort, but were not included in our report of the proceedings. We have now great pleasure in publishing them *in extenso* :—

Paris, August 21.

To the President of the Congress of Peace at Frankfort.

Monsieur le Président—I beg to acknowledge the visit paid me by the delegates of the Peace Congress, assembling at Frankfort. I have expressed to them my opinion on these solemn public meetings, and on the object which they propose to attain.

These gentlemen desired to have my thoughts on this subject in writing. I hasten, therefore, to express to you, as well as to them, this proof of my sympathies and my good will.

Myself, a man of peace, minister of a God who has said of himself that he was "meek and lowly of heart," I applaud these efforts of the friends of peace to establish concord on the earth, and to banish wars and divisions. This is a grand object; an object essentially Christian. We cannot yet attain it, but there is a strong tendency towards its attainment. These public manifestations, expressed by these Congresses, prepare and form opinion, which is always the queen of the world. When public opinion shall be decidedly pronounced against violence and brute force, to terminate the differences which arise among nations, their rulers will be obliged to consider among themselves what to do, and wars will become more and more rare.

But, above all, by the development of this Christian spirit among men of peace, when it shall be solidly established on the earth, when humanity shall form only one family, when men shall look upon one another as brothers, when the Church shall have only faithful children, and the passions be subdued, when feelings of selfishness shall give place to those of justice and charity, then will peace descend to the earth; there shall be peace on earth and good-will among men.

We shall, in vain, Monsieur le Président, seek for combinations founded on reason and on material interests of men. They are impotent. It is the heart of the people which must be changed. This great and salutary revolution on the earth cannot be effected except by the aid of a fulcrum taken from heaven. May all the friends of peace, therefore, be, above all, the friends of Christianity! Let them promote its operation on and among themselves. It is the sole means of real efficacy to attain the end proposed, and which we are all engaged to promote.

May God supremely bless our common efforts, and incline the hearts of the people towards gentleness and love, which are, indeed, at the foundation of all religion.

Receive, Monsieur le Président, the assurance of my very distinguished and devoted sentiments.

M. D. AUGUSTE, Archbishop of Paris.

Tronville-sur-Mer, August 19, 1850.

My dear and honourable Friend,—I regret very deeply that family reasons prevent my taking part with you in this new demonstration in favour of peace, and the union of the peoples.

You know with what ardour of sentiment I partake all your convictions, and associate myself with all your ideas on this subject. The more the people are enlightened, the more they comprehend political economy, the more will they learn to know the true nature of things, and the more they will be led cheerfully to obey the will of God, in loving one another.

We have yet much to do, and our pacific mission is far from being terminated, for the governments and the peoples appear, until now, quite sunk in the old ruts.

It was not without a feeling of shame, that I read the other day, in our official journal, the terms of a treaty of amity and commerce between France and the Republic of Guatemala. It is said in that treaty that the citizens of the two countries shall be freely admitted from one to the other; that, if they conform with the laws, they can freely reside in the one country or the other, enjoy their personal liberty, and carry on commerce, in wholesale or in retail—As if all things ought not, in our day, to be accorded to all men, and everywhere!

It is really curious that, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the people who are called diplomatists succeed in persuading the nations that, without their intervention, men would eat each other.

Tell our friends, I pray you, the mortification I feel at not finding myself among them. And receive, my dear and honourable friend, the fresh assurances of my entire devotedness.

Richard Cobden, Esq.

Paris, August 17, 1850.

Mr. President,—An affection of the throat, under which I am suffering, would not have sufficed to have kept me away from the Congress, because my part would have been rather to hear than to speak, if I had not submitted myself to a treatment which obliges me to remain at Paris. Penetrated with a sense of what is great and novel in this spectacle of men of all races and all languages, coming together from every point of the globe, to labour in common for the triumph of universal peace, it is with zeal, with enthusiasm, that I would have joined my efforts to yours in so holy a cause.

In truth, universal peace is considered by many as a chimera, and consequently the Congress, as an effort, honourable, indeed, but impracticable. This feeling reigns, perhaps, more in France than anywhere, because it is the country which has been most wearied with Utopianisms, and where ridicule is most dreaded. If I could have spoken to the Congress, I should have addressed myself to rectify this false appreciation.

Without doubt, there has been a time when a congress of peace would have had no chance of success. When men made war to acquire booty, or territory, or slaves, it would have been difficult to have arrested them by moral or economical considerations. Even religion itself has failed. But to-day, two circumstances have altogether changed the question.

The first is, that war has no interest to plead, as a cause, or even as a pretext, being always contrary to the true interest of the masses.

The second is, that it is no longer dependent on the caprice of a chief, but on public opinion. From the combination of these two circumstances, it follows that

war must become more and more rare, and finally disappear, by the mere force of events, even independently of all intervention of the Congress; for a fact which injures the public, and is yet dependent on the public, must necessarily cease.

What, then, is the work of the Congress? It is to hasten a conclusion already inevitable, in showing, to those who have not yet seen it, in what way, and to what extent, war and great armaments injure the general interests. And is there anything Utopian in such a mission?

During the last few years, the world has passed through circumstances which, certainly, at another epoch, would have produced long and cruel wars. Why have they been avoided? Because, if there be in Europe a war party, there are also the friends of peace. If there are men always ready to fight, whom a stupid education has imbued with antique ideas, and barbarous prejudices, which attach honour only to animal courage, and see no glory except in military achievements; there are, happily, other men at the same time more religious, more moral, more wise and provident calculators. Is it not very natural that the latter should endeavour to make proselytes among the former? How many times has civilization, as in 1830, in 1840, in 1848, been suspended, so to speak, on this question, Who shall prevail, the party of war, or the party of peace? Hitherto the peace party has triumphed; and it must be acknowledged, not perhaps by its numbers or its ardour, but because it had the political influence. Thus peace and war are dependent upon opinion, and opinion is divided. And thus there is a danger always imminent. In these circumstances, does not the Congress undertake a work which is useful, sober, efficacious—I will even dare to say, easy, when it strives to strengthen the pacific opinion, so as, in the end, to give it a decisive preponderance? What is there chimerical in this? If we had said to mankind, "We come to summon you to trample your own interests under foot, to act henceforth on a mere principle of duty, of sacrifice, of self-denial," I fear, alas! that the enterprise would have been very doubtful.

But we come, on the contrary, to say to them, "Consult not only the interest of another life, but even of this. Examine the effects of war. See if they are not most disastrous. See if war, and great standing armaments, do not produce interruption of labour, paralysis of industry, waste of resources, crushing debts, heavy taxation, financial impossibilities, discontents and revolutions, without taking into account the deplorable moral habits they produce, and the culpable violation of the laws of religion."

May we not be permitted to hope that this language will be listened to? Courage, then, men of faith and devotion! Courage and confidence! Those who cannot, to-day, mingle with your ranks, follow you with their eyes and their hearts.

Receive, Mr. President, the assurance of my respectful and devoted sentiments.

FREDERIC BASTIAT.

The following letter from Baron Von Humboldt to the Peace Congress at Frankfort did not arrive in time to be read at the meeting :—

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.

I regret so much the more that my personal position and advanced age, which warns me to complete what work I have commenced, should hinder me from assisting at a meeting having so noble an aim in view, as it would have afforded me the gratification of coming into close contact with so many men distinguished for talent and humanity. I have already verbally expressed this regret a few weeks ago, when I had the pleasure to see Messrs. Henry Richard, and Elihu Burritt and Vischers, and to converse with them on the probable influence which your society may hope to exercise.

The general peace which our continent has now so long enjoyed, and the praiseworthy efforts of many governments to avert the oft-threatening dangers of a general European war, prove that the ideas which so prominently occupy your minds are in accordance with the sentiments called forth and diffused by the increased culture of humanity. It is a useful enterprise to inspire such sentiments in the commonwealth by public conferences, and at the same time to point out the way through which wise and sincere governments may, by fostering the progressive and legitimate development and perfectibility of free institutions, weaken the long-accumulated elements of animosity.

How much mildness of manners and an improved order in the organization of states have confined within narrower limits the wild outbursts of physical violence may be seen by comparing the first middle ages with modern times. The whole history of the past shows that, under the protection of a superior Power, a long-nourished yearning after a noble aim, in the life of nations, will at length find its consummation. Has not a disgraceful legislation, conniving at—yea, encouraging the infamous system of slavery and the traffic in human beings, at least on our continent, and in the independent states of former Spanish America, yielded to the united efforts of the better part of mankind?

We must not, then, relinquish the hope that a path will open by which all hostile divisions and contracting jealousies will gradually disappear. The whole history of the world teaches, to use the expression of a statesman long-departed, "that the idea of humanity becomes in the course of centuries ever more visible, in a more enlarged acceptance, and proclaims its animating power."

Inspired with these hopes and wishes, honoured men, I beg to commend myself to your kind remembrance, &c.

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

Potsdam, August 20.

**PROPOSAL TO FORM A SEWER IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.**—A proposal has been forwarded to Lord Ebrington, as chairman of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission, by Mr. James Graham Harding, a gentleman of independent property, although a practical man, residing in Albany-street, Regent's Park, for the conversion of the Thames Tunnel into a means of draining the whole of the Middlesex side of the metropolis, and carrying the sewage into the main sewer of the Ravensbourne, on the Surrey side, as proposed by the engineer of the sewers' commission for the drainage of the whole south side of the river.

## COST OF OUR WAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

A very powerful argument in favour of the Peace Congress will be found if we look at the immense cost of our national defences during the present century. In the last year of the war, 1814, the sums actually expended for the army, navy, and ordnance, amounted to £71,686,707. If the interest of the debt previously contracted is added, it will be seen that these branches of expenditure reached in that year above one hundred millions of money. The whole of this money was not only expended, but it was expended mainly in foreign countries. It is estimated by Mr. Porter that the Government expenditure, during the 10 years between 1805 and 1814, exceeded £800,000,000. In this century our armaments have cost the country above one thousand millions of money; 56 per cent. of which was expended during the 14 years of war, and 44 per cent. has been incurred in the 31 years of peace. The average annual expenditure for the first 14 years of this period was £46,259,615. In the following 31 years, £16,242,236. The expenditure was brought down to its lowest point in 1835. In that year the expense of the army, navy, and ordnance, reached £11,657,487. It began from that time to increase, until, in 1848, it reached above seventeen millions. About that time the public mind became directed to the subject of financial reform, and many reductions have been made. The year 1850 cost us, for our national defences, £16,334,546. The estimates for the year ending 1851 are now before us, and they amount to nearly fourteen millions and a-half. Some reductions have been effected during the present session. The estimates for the army amount to £6,019,897; for the navy, £5,849,423; for the ordnance, £2,434,417. The following table will show the two years:—

	1849-50.	1850-51.
Army.....	£6,142,211	£6,019,897
Navy.....	6,973,428	5,849,423
Ordnance.....	2,632,601	2,434,417
	£15,048,240	£14,303,737
Decrease.....		£745,003

There is need of increased exertion to beat down this enormous expenditure for war purposes. The following is the numerical strength of the effective army, with the charge upon us:—

824 cavalry officers.....	cost £140,182 9 7
5,180 infantry officers.....	" 665,076 16 6
1,094 cavalry non-commissioned officers.....	" 31,523 1 4
8,398 infantry ditto.....	" 208,480 6 7
10,437 cavalry rank and file.....	" 175,014 15 11
103,692 infantry ditto.....	" 1,475,569 10 7
	£2,693,947 0 6

It is instructive to look at the numbers and pay of the 6,004 officers. We cannot give more than a glance. There are 2 colonels-in-chief, 135 colonels, 193 lieutenant-colonels, 258 majors, 1,398 captains, 1,944 lieutenants, 174 cornets, 1,008 second lieutenants and ensigns, 133 paymasters, 151 adjutants, 149 quarter-masters, 3 surgeons-major, 148 surgeons, 245 assistant-surgeons, 27 veterinary surgeons, 3 solicitors, 20 subadars, 20 jemadars (these latter belong to the Ceylon regiments). Beside these, there are riding-masters and officers commanding battalions. This army of officers absorbs £1,062,981 19s. 10½d. in pay and allowances. The 9,492 non-commissioned officers require £314,498; while the 114,129 rank and file absorb £2,174,201 4s. 0½d. This makes the expense of effective services as amounting to £3,936,582; but in addition, we have the non-effective services, as follow:—

Rewards for military services.....	£15,112
Army-pay, 133 general officers.....	58,000
Full-pay, 285 retired officers.....	54,500
Half-pay and military allowances, 3,341.....	386,000
Foreign half-pay, 349.....	42,200
Widows—pensioners.....	126,536
Compassionate allowances, &c.....	91,000
In-pensioners, 744, of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals.....	35,756
Out-pensioners, 66,777.....	1,233,711
Superannuation allowance.....	40,000

Total non-effective services.....£3,082,815

The public mind seems, in these days of comparative prosperity, to pay little attention to the subject of Financial Reform. Great reductions were expected at the opening of the session. The session has now closed, and we have little cause to rejoice at the progress made. The above figures prove that there is an undiminished necessity for vigilance and exertion on the part of the people. We should never forget that we pay above 28 millions interest of the National Debt. If we are ever to reduce the principal of the debt, it can only be by effecting reductions in other branches of the expenditure.—*Freeholder.*

A BAZAAR, under the auspices of the Bristol Committee of the League of Brotherhood, is to be held in that city during the second week in October.

HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET.—This gentleman has arrived in England as an ardent advocate of the cause of Free Labour; but at once proceeded to the Peace Convention in Frankfurt, as a representative of the coloured race, in company with his friend and fellow-worker, J. W. C. Pennington. Foreconomy's sake (to say nothing of the coloured man not being allowed a passage in the first cabin of the Cunard line of steamers), H. H. Garnet had wished to come over to this country in the second cabin of one of those vessels at the ordinary charge of 70 dollars. This was not permitted, "lest there should be trouble;" and he was compelled to take a state room at a cost of 120 dollars; another piece of cruel oppression perpetrated on a good and honourable man. Be it remembered that these steamers are not American, but British vessels, and under the command of Englishmen.

## THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—THE BUILDING.—The first castings for the iron columns were delivered on the ground on Saturday last, having arrived the previous day at the Kensington Basin, from the foundry at Dudley. The sashes are being made in London, and it is expected that several hundred hands in a very few days will be engaged on the works.

ACCOMMODATION FOR ARTIZANS DURING THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—A register of persons disposed to provide accommodation for artizans, &c., from the country, while visiting the Exhibition of next year, is to be opened, without fee, under the direction of her Majesty's Commissioners. Forms of application may be had at 1, Old Palace-yard. Other arrangements are under consideration for guiding the visitors, on their arrival by the trains, to the lodgings they may select. The register contains a column in which the particulars of the accommodation each party proposes to afford will be entered.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF COSTUME.—Some of the leading artists of England, as well as many amateurs and admirers of the fine arts, consider that the forthcoming exposition in Hyde Park would be a fitting opportunity of discussing the subject of costume. Artists, and all persons of true taste, have long complained of the inelegance and incongruity of English and other costume. Painters and sculptors frequently have recourse to the costume of the ancient, in order to avoid the difficulties which that of the present time throws in their way when delineating the human figure. A declaration has been drawn up, embodying the above and many other collateral points, which has been numerous signed by some of our leading artists. They express a hope that some general European costume might be indicated by such a course.

PREPARATIONS.—In my rambles I have been struck with other indications of the fixed belief in the advent of shoals of foreigners. In the windows of at least a dozen shops in Regent-street, Pall Mall, Piccadilly, and the vicinity, it is announced in all four languages, that French, Italian, German, and Spanish, are "spoken within;" and in more than one ticket shop the disciples of "the cheap" are told, in foreign sentences, that this or that article may be had at half the usual price. This must be agreeable intelligence to the lost and wondering strangers. *A propos* of the Exhibition, whatever supineness our own manufacturers may display, there seems to be no lack of exertion to contribute rare and costly articles in those parts of the world where we have consuls and representatives. A friend writes to me from Asiatic Turkey, that we may expect some exquisite productions from the shores of the Black Sea. From Italy I hear that the sculptors are at work, but I know that, in that respect, the foreigner will encounter rivalry from our own excellent manipulators. Lately visiting some studios, I was delighted to observe certain glorious specimens of the statuary skill, in a very advanced state of preparation. From India we are to receive an enormous importation of marvels. In the bonded warehouses of Calcutta there had (according to the last accounts) been lodged a number of singular and valuable manufactures, ready for immediate shipment to England. For instance, there is a large Eastern tent with gilt poles, the covering of the finest cashmere shawl cloth, embroidered all over with gold and silver; an *etui* of beautiful opaque, gold board, the top forming a radiant centre set in diamonds and rubies; a magnificent couch and six chairs of carved ivory work (a present from the Nawab Nazim of Bengal to the Queen); a couch cushion worked in gold and silver thread, with the names of Victoria and Albert, the initials being diamonds and the other letters in pearls of large size. Besides these there are one hundred and twenty figures (life size) of Hindoos following their occupations, with working implements complete, and a very extensive assortment of native jewellery and gold ornaments.—*Correspondent of the Weekly News.*

THE CENSUS for England will be taken next year on the 31st of March. There is to be only one Commissioner, the Registrar-General, Major Graham, and this gentleman is entitled to make the staff of his own office subservient to the inquiry. Mr. Horace Mann, barrister, is appointed Assistant-Commissioner.

FIRE ASSURANCE ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.—The successful application of the mutual principle to fire assurance, by which the absorption of any portion of the profits by a proprietary body is entirely prevented, is exemplified in a remarkable manner in the Report of the British Empire Mutual Fire Assurance Society, recently published. It appears that this Society completed the second year of its existence on the 30th of June last, its prosperity since its commencement having equalled, if not exceeded, the most sanguine expectations of its friends. During that period it received, in premiums, the sum of £2,494 8s. 11d., covering 2,830 policies issued, to the amount of £1,163,511, whilst the losses sustained amounted to £850 13s. 8d., or 34 per cent. on the premiums. This small proportion of losses by fire, evidences the great care with which the risks are taken. The steady increase of the business it has effected from its formation to the present time, and the large number of persons of high standing in the religious and commercial world who are among its members, prove that the public are not slow to appreciate and acknowledge the advantages of the mutual system; and that an intelligent and increasing portion of them have confidence in the soundness of the constitution and the excellence of the management of this Society.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The letters of the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* (says the *Inquirer*) have made known to the higher classes of English society a mass of facts which have been familiar only to a very few, such as the city missionaries and the parish doctors. One of the most interesting of the subjects which the letters have forced upon our attention, is the amusements resorted to by the mechanics of our large cities. This is unconnected with those deep social and political questions which the general reader is so glad to escape from, and the urgent reform that is needed is, moreover, extremely simple and near at hand. An abstract of a very long and interesting sketch of the amusements of the great mass of the working men in Liverpool, may suggest measures of usefulness to some of our readers.

The attention of the stranger who walks through the streets of Liverpool can scarcely fail to be directed to the great number of placards which invite the public to cheap or free concert-rooms. In some of these establishments a threepenny ticket of admission entitles the visitor to enjoy a musical entertainment, consisting of comic and sentimental songs by male and female singers, and to a glass of ale or porter besides. At other houses no charge is made for admission, the proprietors depending solely upon the sale of their liquors for the payment of their performers. One establishment, which is among the largest of the kind in Liverpool, depends upon the attraction of its *tableaux vivans* or *poses plastiques*. Another relies upon the vocal and mimetic powers of some popular favourite, whom the placards designate as "the laughter-creating son of Momus." A third holds out the superior inducement of "real Ethiopians" and "unrivalled Bones;" a fourth vaunts possession of the services of the "world-renowned Swiss melodist and sentimental vocalist;" while a fifth proclaims that the establishment which issued it is alone enabled to offer, by "an unparalleled expenditure of capital, an unprecedented combination of the highest talent in Europe." All of these rooms, thirty-seven in number, are open six days in the week: they are usually too profitable not to be well conducted, and any visitor whose misbehaviour would be likely to call in the police is summarily ejected. One proprietor explained his lameness to the correspondent by saying that he had kicked a foreign sailor down stairs with his slippers on! A proportion of the rooms are open for the sale of drink on the Sundays. The proprietor of one of the largest and best-frequented, informed the correspondent that the love of music was so great among the sailors and others who patronized his room, that he found it necessary to give them music on the Sunday evening as well as the other six nights of the week. "I give them a touch of the organ," said he: "I bought an instrument on purpose, and paid 150 guineas for it. I allow nothing but sacred music on Sunday evenings. We have the Evening Hymn, the National Anthem, the Old Hundredth, 'Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah,' and other popular sacred pieces. The company are much pleased with these performances, and seem to enjoy them quite as much as they do the singing on other nights. Of course they drink and smoke, otherwise it would not be worth my while to buy an organ for them." The attendance is most numerous on Saturday nights. A visit was paid to one of the largest of the rooms—about four hundred people were present. The audience were arranged on benches, in front of small tables, or rather ledges, with just sufficient room before each person to place a bottle and a glass. Men, women, and children, were mingled together. A dense cloud of tobacco-smoke filled the room. The greater portion of the auditors were evidently mechanics and labourers, with their families; but there was a considerable number of sailors, British, American, and foreign. There was also a large number of young boys, of from 14 to 16 years of age, of whom there was scarcely one without a pipe or a cigar in his mouth. The presence of these boys was the most melancholy part of the whole exhibition. Their applause rang loudest throughout the room—their commands to the waiters for drink were more frequent, obstreperous, and rude, than those of other persons—and their whole behaviour was unbecomingly and offensively. The exhibition consisted of a representation of Lady Godiva riding through Coventry, and of the *poses plastiques*; the whole being "not only vulgar and stupid, but indecent." Duets abounding in *double entendres* are sung amidst great applause. The performers generally smoke and drink with the company. The writer took an opportunity of asking one of the female singers, whom he had seen drinking brandy and water, gin and water, and beer, with at least half a dozen people, whether she did not find it prejudicial to her health to drink so many mixtures, and whether she drank as much every night. She replied, that it sometimes made her very ill. "Ours is a very disagreeable life," she added. "We are obliged to drink with all sorts of people who ask us. It brings company to the house, and if we did not drink with the sailors and others who invite us, we should lose our situations. We are not told this, but we know what would happen if we did not. Singing in such houses is hard work, and altogether our kind of life is very disagreeable. I should be glad to exchange it for any other. But what can I do? I do not know a note of music. I sing altogether by ear, and if I left my present situation, I should either have to take in needlework, or go into the streets. At needlework I could not earn five shillings a week, and I gain eighteen shillings a week at this. So you see it is good pay, and though disagreeable for some reasons, it is better than needlework, and more respectable than the streets."

But this state of things has not existed without some attempt on the part of a few of the philanthropic and practical merchants of Liverpool to substitute a higher class of amusements for the people in their hours of leisure. In 1844, by the exertions of Mr. Caine and a few other gentlemen, Saturday evening concerts, presenting the highest available talent, and open at the charges of 3d., 6d., and 1s., were started. Such vocalists as Mr. Braham, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Parry, Mr. Russell, Herr Formes, the Misses Birch, Miss Rainsforth, &c., have been at different times engaged, and the result, as regards attendance, has been most satisfactory—the average attendance has been 1,200, and the concerts have been to the fullest extent self-supporting. In the season of 1848 a series of weekly lectures by the most popular lecturers, on Thursday evenings, was added to the original design of music and singing, and proved equally successful. The charges for admission were fixed at a lower rate than to the Saturday evening concerts—at 1d. for the body of the hall, 3d. for the galleries, and 6d. for the side seats. At these the average attendance has been 450, the lowest 150, and the highest 1,500 persons. Prizes for Essays by mechanics have been given by the committee, and by Mr. T. Curtis and Mr. W. Rathbone, and at the establishment at which the concerts are given there are well-attended classes for English composition and the French language. Two important facts must be stated. First is the pleasing one, that the working men and their families average three out of every four of the visitors at the concerts, and at the lectures the attendance is almost exclusively confined to the labouring class. But, again, the gratifying success of the Saturday evening concerts has not diminished in any perceptible degree the attendance at the public-house concerts throughout the town, even upon the Saturday nights. It is doubtful whether the majority of those who attend the Saturday evening concerts ever attend at all at free concerts in public-houses, and whether they are not drawn from a class who, before the establishment of this superior kind of entertainment, were precluded by their habits of temperance, their sense of decency, and their moral and religious scruples, from seeking amusement in the only places in the town that provides it at a rate within the compass of their means. The correspondent of the *Chronicle* also remarks, that there are many who want amusement every night in the week, and it is suggested, that an extension of the present Saturday evening concerts be made.

The correspondent of the *Chronicle* closes his valuable letter—valuable, because its facts and suggestions are not of local interest only, but may serve as data for intelligent reformers in all large cities—with an amusing account of a popular penny waxwork exhibition. The middle and upper-classes have their waxen portraits of scoundrels and murderers; and it will be hypocritical and snobbish in the extreme, if they profess to be disgusted with the manner in which the appeal is made to the same class of minds amongst those less favoured by fortune. Ought not the guide mentioned below to be at once engaged at the fashionable exhibition in Baker-street?

"These here chains," said the guide, "as you see against the wall, are the identical chains worn by John Gleeson Wilson, who committed the brutal and awful murder of Mrs. Henrichson, her servant, and her two innocent children, and for which he was hung as he properly deserved to be, and saved him right, as every individual in this Christian country will acknowledge. This is the correct likeness of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, who was executed for the murder of Mr. Patrick O'Connor. You will please to take notice of the beautiful long hair of Mrs. Manning, which everybody as knowed her did greatly admire. This is the true likeness of Reid, the Mirfield murderer. Everybody as sees it confesses it to be a fast-rate portrait. This," he said, pointing to the best executed figure in the room, "is a unfortunate sailor who went on shore from a ship in Greenland, and was left behind by the captain. He was found frozen to death nine years afterwards, sitting exactly in the attitude as he now appears in, with his back covered with snow, and his hands upon his knees, as if the unfortunate individual was taking a nap. These two are the likenesses of Bishop and Williams, the Burkers, whose awful and heinous performances are known to everybody as reads the newspapers. This is Guy Faux, as attempted to blow up the Houses of Parliament, and who was discovered in the coal cellar by the Duke of Wellington and other noblemen, and gentlemen, and afterwards hanged at Newgate. This is the unfortunate Jane Shore, walking about the streets of London, with a white sheet, and a candle in her hand, because she was no better than she should be; and this is a unhappy baker, who was hanged and beheaded for giving her a halfpenny roll, when she was a dying of hunger in a ditch in Cheapside. This is John Gleeson Wilson, the most celebrated and notorious murderer as ever lived, who murdered four innocent people in the town of Liverpool, and was justly hung for the same. And this last is a correct portrait of John Gleeson Wilson's father." This last figure was in reality a full length figure of Punch—the hook nose and the hump on the back being very marked and distinct. It had probably done duty as a sign for a coffee-shop or eating-house.

**THE COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION ACT.**—It is an important fact, and one necessary to be known, particularly in the long vacation, when all the other courts are closed, that the act, which extends to £50, and which was said not to commence till the 1st of October, was in force after the 14th of August, the date of the passing of the bill. Actions for debts exceeding £20 are now pending in the Southwark County Court.

A woman living near Little Falls, N. Y., last week gave birth to five babes, all boys, and all of whom, with their mother, are doing well.

#### PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF DONCASTER RACES.

A "monster" meeting of the inhabitants of Doncaster was held in the Guildhall yesterday week, for the purpose, according to the intention of the promoters, of hearing addresses delivered in deprecation of the evils attendant upon races in general, and the Doncaster races in particular. The meeting was convened by several clergymen and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, with whom were associated also the ministers of various denominations of Dissenters. It was appointed for half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and the inhabitants were "invited to attend." They did attend, and in such numbers as have never before been witnessed in the Guildhall. The assemblage was, however, chiefly composed of the working classes; and it was evident from the very first that they were bent upon "smashing the meeting." Long before half-past seven o'clock the hall was filled from one end to the other, and before the meeting commenced was crammed to suffocation, there not being less than from 1,500 to 2,000 persons present. Great excitement prevailed in the body of the meeting; and as the promoters of it successively made their appearance upon the platform, they were received with hooting, yelling, and other noises, varying in degree according to their unpopularity. The great weight of indignation, however, fell upon the Rev. C. R. Alford, incumbent of Christchurch, who has rendered himself especially obnoxious to many in the town by his having, ever since he came to reside in Doncaster, annually raised, in his pulpit and elsewhere, a protest against the races.

In accordance with previous arrangements, Mr. R. Baxter, solicitor to the Great Northern Railway, who had taken the chair, presented himself to the meeting, but in vain essayed to get a hearing. He called upon the meeting, if there was any difference of opinion, to discuss the question fairly. He was proceeding amidst great clamour, when a Mr. Charles Buckley, well-known in the town, mounted the red-baized bench on the platform, and demanded to know whether Mr. Baxter was self-appointed chairman, whether the meeting was not a public one, and whether they would not choose for themselves a chairman from it. Mr. Baxter attempted to make some observations in reply, but was prevented by the noise of the meeting. Mr. Buckley proposed that Mr. Robert Milner (Councillor) do take the chair—a proposition which, being at once seconded and carried, left Mr. Baxter no alternative but to resign the chair to Mr. Milner, which he did amidst the jeers and derision of the meeting.

The Rev. C. R. Alford and Mr. Halliday, an Independent minister, attempted to address the meeting against the races, but they could not obtain a hearing. Mr. Buckley denounced the promoters of the meeting as selfish hypocrites, who were duly provided for out of the state funds, and therefore independent of the pecuniary advantages of the races, which they wanted to suppress, in order to deprive the working-classes of a great national amusement. He concluded, amidst great applause, by proposing, "That this meeting do stand adjourned to this day twelve months," which was carried almost unanimously.

Mr. Alford and his friends were received in the street by a party in waiting, who escorted them home, hooting and yelling all the way. At the residence of Mr. Denison, M.P., in Hallgate, Mr. Alford and party were joined by that gentleman, who accompanied them to Mr. Baxter's house, on the Thorne-road. On getting beyond the last gas-lamp stones were thrown at them. One hit Mr. Baxter on the head, and another entered the drawing-room of his house, but no material injury was sustained.

**MR. ANDREWS, THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON**, who recently entertained the Lord Mayor of London with so much *clat*, was twenty-five years ago a village blacksmith. After saving a few pounds, he set up in business, in a back street, as a manufacturer of carriages; and his skill and industry soon making itself known, he was enabled, first to live in the High-street, and then to build a splendid carriage bazaar and manufactory. He now regularly employs nearly two hundred persons, and has caused the manufacture of carriages to be considered a staple trade of the town. A sketch in the *Daily News* says:—"Scarcely a person of distinction ever comes to Southampton who has not an introduction to Richard Andrews. There is scarcely a Government appointment ever made in South Hants without his being consulted in the matter. To most appointments in his more immediate locality he has the nomination or recommendation. Noblemen and gentlemen visit him on terms of equality, and partake of his hospitality. He has made a large fortune by his business. Every year he gives a feast to his workmen, and persons of high rank are always present to witness and partake of it. Although a self-taught man, he makes an admirable magistrate. It is curious to see him presiding on the judicial bench. His countenance is swarthy, the effect of youthful toil, but it betrays indomitable energy and great intelligence. He is almost certain to be re-elected Mayor of Southampton next year; and it is fully expected that if her Majesty bestows rank on any of the chief-magistrates of the kingdom, that Richard Andrews will be one of those who will be selected. A general feeling prevails among his fellow-townsmen that he ought, some day, to be chosen to represent the town which he has so much benefited in Parliament." Mr. Andrews, it may be remarked, is a thorough Liberal in politics—a member of the school of Bright and Hume.

#### ATTACK ON GENERAL HAYNAU.

Three foreigners, one of whom was very old and wore long moustachios, presented themselves at the brewery of Messrs. Barclay, on Wednesday, with a letter of introduction from their friend Baron de Rothschild, requesting that they might be shown over the gigantic establishment. "According to the regular practice of visitors, they were requested to sign their names in a book in the office; after which they crossed the yard with one of the clerks. On inspecting the visitors' book, the clerks discovered that one of the parties was no other than Marshal Haynau, the late commander of the Austrian forces during the attack upon the unfortunate Hungarians. It became known all over the brewery in less than two minutes; and before the General and his companions had crossed the yard, nearly all the labourers and draymen ran out with brooms and dirt, shouting out 'Down with the Austrian butcher!' and other epithets of rather an alarming nature. A number of the men gathered round the Marshal as he was viewing the large vat, and continued their hostile manifestations. The Marshal being made acquainted by one of the persons who accompanied him of the feeling prevailing against him, immediately prepared to retire. But this was not so easily done. The attack was commenced by dropping a truss of straw upon his head as he passed through one of the lower rooms; after which, grain and missiles of every kind that came to hand were freely bestowed upon him. The men next struck his hat over his eyes, and hustled him from all directions. His clothes were torn off his back. One of the men seized him by the beard, and tried to cut it off. The Marshal's companions were treated with equal violence. They, however, defended themselves manfully, and succeeded in reaching the outside of the building. Here there were assembled about five hundred persons, consisting of the brewers' men, coal-heavers, &c.; the presence of the obnoxious visitor having become known in the vicinity. No sooner had the Marshal made his appearance outside the gates, than he was surrounded, pelted, struck with every available missile, and even dragged along by his moustache, which afforded ample facilities to his assailants from its excessive length, it reaching nearly down to his shoulders. Still battling with his assailants, he ran in a frantic manner along Bankside, until he came to the George public-house; when, finding the doors open, he rushed in and proceeded up stairs into one of the bedrooms, to the utter astonishment of Mrs. Benfield, the landlady, who soon discovered his name and the reason of his entering the house. The furious mob rushed in after him, threatening to do for the 'Austrian butcher;' but, fortunately for him, the house is very old-fashioned, and contains a vast number of doors, which were all forced open, except the room in which the Marshal was concealed. The mob had increased at that time to several hundreds; and from their excited state Mrs. Benfield became alarmed about her own property, as well as the Marshal's life. She accordingly despatched a messenger to the Southwark police-station for the assistance of the police, and in a short time Inspector Squires arrived at the George with a number of police, and with great difficulty dispersed the mob and got the Marshal out of the house. A police galley was at the wharf at the time, into which he was taken, and rowed towards Somerset House, amidst the shouts and execrations of the mob. Messrs. Barclay have suspended all hands, in order to discover the principals in the attack."

The *Daily News* of Monday says:—"The warm reception given to Marshal Haynau by the brewers of Southwark, as narrated in our publication of Friday, has been considered exaggerated by some of our contemporaries. But, on inquiry, every statement has been fully corroborated. Indeed, as 'further particulars' are brought to light, the affair takes a more serious aspect, and there seems to have been more dignity and determination in the proceedings than was at first supposed. Nor is it probable that those who 'assisted' in the demonstration will be subjected to any annoyance. The report that Messrs. Barclay had suspended their men is untrue. The principal of the firm it seems is out of town, and his determination is not precisely known; but the other members of the firm have declined interfering: it seems certain that they intend to let the matter drop. At any rate, the name of the Marshal has been formally erased from the visitors' book, which seems significant."

During the remainder of Wednesday General Haynau was confined to his bed at his hotel. On Friday he was still suffering from the injuries he had sustained. He was visited by several of the Austrian nobles and others resident in London; and in order to avoid the recurrence of a similar display of feeling, arrangements were made for his quitting England; and in the course of Friday night, we are informed, he took his leave.

The George, where Haynau took refuge, has been ever since an attraction to the curious. It has been daily visited by crowds of exiled Hungarians, the dusthole and bedroom being objects of much attraction. Cheers are repeatedly given by the visitors for the draymen and coalheavers. Mr. Benfield, to whom Haynau was largely indebted for his safety, called at Morley's and sent in his card, but the Marshal refused to receive him.

**FIRE IN A RAILWAY-STATION.**—One of the sheds of the Midland Railway station at Nottingham was burnt down on Friday morning. The fire began in some stacked cotton, and spread to a quantity of timber and stored beans. About £1000 worth of property was destroyed.

## SCIENCE AND ART.

**APPLICATION OF THE "SCREW PROPELLER" TO CANAL BOATS.**—An experimental trip was made on Saturday last on the Grand Canal, Dublin, to illustrate the advantages of the application of steam as a propelling power, by the agency of the screw, to boats and vessels engaged in inland navigation, and the result of which seemed highly satisfactory to numerous scientific persons and others who attended to witness it.

Among the newest inventions are swimming stockings, acting on the same principle as the webbed feet of aquatic birds. They were tested by one of the members of the British Association, who by their aid swam with ease from Newhaven to Leith harbour against tide.

**ARTESIAN FOUNTAIN AT KISSINGEN.**—Dr. Granville has written to the *Times* a curious account of the completion of an extraordinary artesian operation at Kissingen, which is seated in a saline valley at an elevation of 550 feet above the level of the Baltic Sea. The great artesian fountain how disclosed, he says, both in its physical characteristics and its economical importance, leaves that of Grenelle far behind. The work was begun in the shaft of an old well called the Schönbörn, in 1832; from which time, and during a period of eleven years, 800 feet only were bored through the rocks, the operation being often interrupted, and even suspended from a feeling of discouragement. But in 1843 Inspector Joseph Knorr advised the Government to resume operations—and they have never since been interrupted, either by day or by night. On the 12th ult. the curious spectacle was exhibited of a column of water, four inches in diameter, springing with a prodigious force out of the earth to the height of 58 feet from a depth of 1,878½—spreading out like a graceful palm-tree at its highest point, and forming the finest and most striking *jet-d'eau* of the kind ever beheld. The water, as clear as crystal, issues from the soil with a temperature of 66° Fahrenheit, charged with 3½ per cent. of pure salt, at the rate of 100 cubic feet per minute. The propelling power is a subterranean atmosphere of carbonic acid gas, acting with a force of 60 ordinary atmospheres. Dr. Granville enters into a minute description of the strata through which the boring passed. In the course of the operations two distinct salt wells were gone through; and it was under both these wells, at the depth of 1,680 feet, that the great carbonic acid gas stratum was first tapped. The annual produce of salt from this source will, the doctor says, amount to 6,000,000 pounds; which will add to the revenue of the crown of Bavaria 300,000 florins, after deducting 60,000 florins for yearly expenses of work, fuel, and management. The whole cost from first to last will be 80,000 florins (£6,666), including all the requisite pumps, pipes, and pavilion to be erected.

**DAGUERREOTYPES OF THE STARS.**—Mr. Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, United States, has succeeded in taking a daguerreotype of the star *Lyræ*, which is not visible to the naked eye. From an interesting communication in relation to this subject by Mr. Bond, published in the *Boston Advertiser*, we take the following:—"The question will doubtless occur to many of the readers. To what good purpose can this discovery be applied? One of the first direct applications of it would be the measurement of the angles of position and distance of double stars. It is interesting to be assured of the fact of the light emanating from the stars possessing the requisite chemical properties to produce effects similar to certain of the solar rays, and that these properties retain their efficacy after traversing the vast distance which separates us from the stellar regions. Of this distance some idea may possibly be formed, if we can imagine a plain of two hundred millions of miles in extent, at the distance of the star *alpha Lyræ*, and favourably presented to a spectator situated on the earth, appearing as a mere point, only measurable by the aid of an excellent telescope, furnished with an accurate micrometer; or that light moving at the rate of 190,000 miles in a second of time would require more than twenty years to traverse the intervening space. Yet such are the facts, and it follows that the ray of light which made the first impression on our daguerreotype plate on Tuesday evening, took its departure from the star more than twenty years ago; long before Daguerre had conceived his admirable invention. Our experiments have also a bearing upon the nature of the light emitted from the stars. The images which we have thus far obtained, are quite decided, having pretty distinct nuclei, although elongated, and too broad for the nicer purpose of measurement."

Facts have come to light which leave little room for doubt that William Bannison, who murdered his second wife by poison in Edinburgh, destroyed his first wife in the same manner at Airdrie.

A Yorkshire jury (Dodsworth, near Barnsley), sitting to inquire into the cause of death in a still-born child (the unmarried mother having made no secret of her pregnancy, but prepared for her confinement), returned a laconic verdict of "No Use," meaning that the inquest was superfluous.

**THE FORGERIES ON THE BANK OF AUSTRIA.**—James Hill, the man accused of forging Bank of Austria notes to the amount of £15,000, was finally examined by the Birmingham magistrates on Thursday. Two witnesses from Vienna gave evidence to prove the charge. It seems that the notes found on the prisoner were incomplete; but he had ordered an engraved punch, the application of which would complete the imitation of the genuine notes. Hill was committed for trial, and bail refused.

## LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &amp;c.

**THE LATE MANAGER OF THE WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.**—In the Insolvent Debtors Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Joseph Stammers, the manager of the Wednesday Evening Concerts at Exeter Hall, applied to be liberated on bail till his hearing. He commenced his musical project with £600; but "the receipts of his business were insufficient to meet his expenses," and his schedule now shows £3,742 of debts, and no property or credits. In 1849 his receipts for the concerts were £1,450, this year £2,226: among his expenses were nearly £1,000 for rent of Exeter Hall, and among his losses were those by the non-performance of four of his concerts, although he was obliged to pay the performers. The Commissioner fixed the 1st of November for the hearing; and gave the liberty asked, taking surety for appearance to the amount of £1,000.

**TICKETING SHOPS AGAIN.**—Two young women complained to the Marlborough-street magistrate, on Thursday, of their treatment by certain drapers in Oxford-street. They saw dresses in the window marked "1s.;" among the lot was one without a price; a man at the door told them that that also was a shilling. The women entered the shop, bought the dress, and put down a shilling; the shopman threw the coin into the till, and then demanded 1s. 11d. more, snatched back the dress, and refused to return the shilling. Mr. Bingham, remarking that this was the third or fourth case of the kind brought before him within the last day or two, told the young women that their only remedy was a suit in the County Court.

**A CHLOROFORM ROBBERY.**—Ann McCarthy, Jane Hales, and Betsy Batsyar, were brought up at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, charged with having robbed a gentleman of five sovereigns and some silver. The case excited much interest, in consequence of the belief that the complainant had been thrown into a state of insensibility by the sudden application of chloroform. The complainant's statement was that he met Ann McCarthy in Whitechapel about a fortnight ago, and was induced by her to accompany her to a coffee-house in Somerset-street, kept by Jane Hales. They went into a room on the second floor, and very few minutes elapsed before he found her hand in his pocket. He charged her at once with having robbed him, and opened the door and called for assistance. He then heard footsteps on the stairs, and saw McCarthy swallow a sovereign. At that moment Jane Hales, the landlady of the coffee-house, came up to him followed by the third person, and put her hand across his shoulder. The effect of the movement was instantaneous. He became at that moment insensible, and continued in that state until six or seven o'clock next evening. He then found himself at Stepney, in bed. He had lost five sovereigns and twelve shillings in silver, and a white pocket-handkerchief. He did not know who had taken him home, but he understood that he had been found lying in a state of insensibility in a place called Lady Lake's Grove, near his residence. He had ever since been trying to find out the woman who had beguiled him, and at last fell in with her, while disguised, on Tuesday night. She took him to the same coffee-house in Somerset-street, where she had robbed him. He had a policeman at hand, with whom he communicated, and had them apprehended. They all denied most strenuously that they had ever seen him before. They were all remanded.

**THE HARVEST AND CROPS.**—The test of threshing out wheat has been applied as yet so partially, that it is impossible to say whether the somewhat desponding predictions as to yield will be fulfilled. That the crop will not, either in quantity or quality, equal that of last year, is certain; but where the crop has not been lodged, mildewed, or injured by the high winds of the 19th of August, we do not believe that the yield will be deficient, or the sample very inferior. The condition of the grain is good, the latter part of the harvest season having been dry and bracing; and many of the smaller farmers are preparing to bring their wheat to market. Never were the threshing machines which travel from farm to farm in greater request; yet the price of wheat remains remarkably steady, the average price of the weeks ending the 24th and 31st of August having been exactly alike, 43s. 6d., and subsequently there has been scarcely any alteration. The Midland Counties seem to have experienced more wet during the harvest than other districts, but there those farmers only have suffered who got in their grain too hastily. On the chalk hills of Berkshire the wheat is much blighted, and it is said that full one-third of the crop throughout the county was laid, and there will be a deficiency; but where the crop was not laid, the quality of the grain will be good. Here barley is bulky, but of indifferent quality. Root crops have been checked by the cold frosty nights, by which we have been visited. In Norfolk the wheat has been secured in good order, and, as in other districts, some doubt is entertained as to the yield, though the lugubrious assertion of certain local protectionist organs, that the crop will be one-third below an average, is scouted as an absurdity. Of the general extension of the potato disease there is now no doubt, though it seems not to produce the same rapid decay of the tubers as when it first appeared. In open and dry situations the tubers are as yet quite free from injury, but in close or shaded land many have been found decayed.—*Daily News*.

It is rumoured that Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P., is about to resign his seat in Parliament.

## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

**THE QUEEN, PRINCE ALBERT, AND FAMILY,** remain in retirement at Balmoral, making excursions in the neighbourhood. On Friday they ascended to the top of Benna-Bourd, accompanied by Prince Ernest of Leiningen. The Earl of Carlisle has arrived and relieved Sir G. Grey, who has left for Northumberland.

**THE DUCHESS D'ORLEANS,** who at present resides, and will do so for a month, at Richmond, with the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, has just rented a house in the village of Esher for six months from the 1st of October, in order not to be any more separated from the ex-Royal Family of France.

**THE DEATH OF THE VERY REV. HOLT WARING** places the Deanery of Dromore at the disposal of the Government.

**THE RIGHT HON. HENRY LABOUCHERE,** President of the Board of Trade, has been elected an elder brother of the Trinity House Corporation, in the room of the late Sir R. Peel.

**DEATH OF BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.**—Baroness Rothschild expired on Thursday afternoon at Gunnersbury-park, her seat, near Ealing. The Baroness was seized with determination of blood to the head, on Sunday, the 25th ult. Baron Lionel Rothschild, who was on the continent when the Baroness was taken ill, reached home before his mother's death. Sir Anthony Rothschild, Baron Nathaniel, and Mrs. Fitzroy, wife of the Right Hon. H. Fitzroy, M.P., were also present at her dissolution. Baron Meyer Rothschild did not reach London from the continent until his mother was no more. The deceased Baroness was in her sixty-eighth year, and was widow of the celebrated capitalist, and third daughter of Mr. L. B. Cohen. By the Baron, who died in 1836, she leaves issue four sons and two daughters—Baron Lionel, Sir Anthony, Baron Nathaniel, and Baron Meyer, Baroness Anslem, and Mrs. Fitzroy.

**FIRING PARKHURST PRISON AGAIN!**—An attempt was made on Wednesday evening, by the convicts confined at Parkhurst, to burn down that beautiful portion of the establishment recently erected on the northern side of the bridge, upon Horse-bridge Hill, which is known as the Juvenile Prison, and is generally occupied by the younger scions of the pilfering community. The endeavour was first discovered, and their intention luckily frustrated, by one of the warders named Wilson, whose attention was drawn to something extraordinary occurring by a strong smell of burning linen. On entering one of the wards, the sleeping berths, which are constructed of thin and light wood similar in shape and appearance to those in the C ward dormitory, which was consumed a few weeks since, a mass of fire was discovered in one of the cells, the flames from which were then reaching the ceiling; the surrounding partitions were scorched with heat, and the whole would have been in a blaze in another five minutes. Assistance being procured, the fire was prevented from spreading, and ultimately quenched before it occasioned further injury. A strict examination was then instituted, and it was found that about a shovelful of live cinders had been obtained from one of the stoves used for heating irons in the tailor's shop contiguous, and placed on the flooring of the ward. Over this the prisoners had placed their sheets, clothes, and bedding. The fumes arising from the ignition occasioned the alarm, and this prevented the building, or a great portion of it, from being destroyed.—*Hampshire Independent*.

**FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.**—On Friday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a boat, containing six persons, was passing under Westminster-bridge, when, owing to the unskillfulness of those on board, she struck violently against one of the abutments. Sheering off, she rapidly filled, and by the time they were opposite Whitehall sunk, and the entire party was immersed. Fortunately, their cries had attracted attention, or owing to the darkness, all must have perished. As it was, Mrs. Allford and her son, aged 10 years, residing in Regent-street, Lambeth-walk, and two youths named Campbell, perished.

**THE DUKE OF ATHOL "STOPS THE WAY."**—The Duke of Athol, who closes Glen Tilt, not only refused, as a freemason, to play second fiddle to Prince Albert at the laying of the foundation-stone in Edinburgh, but wrote to his royal highness beforehand, to tell him that only a freemason could lay a foundation-stone in Scotland! The Prince courteously gave way; but those who had invited him satisfied his royal highness that his grace's law was all fudge, and the affair went on.

**HARBOUR AT HOLYHEAD.**—The Government have completed the purchase of all the ground and property requisite for the construction of the new harbour at Holyhead; and the whole of the works will now be pushed forward with the utmost expedition, nearly 1,500 men being constantly engaged in the various operations. The engineers are proceeding rapidly with the extension of the sea-walls at the northern breakwater, and are also proceeding with the erection of the stages. Many thousands of cubic feet of stone are now ready for the commencement and erection of the immense sea-wall, and fresh supplies are daily obtained from the lofty heights that overhang the harbour, where extensive quarrying operations are carried on. The material thus obtained is thrown down into the breakwater, in masses from 10 to 50 feet in thickness. The estimated cost of this new harbour, which will give 316 acres of sea-room, is £700,000.

The South Eastern Railway Company advertises a trip from London to Cologne and back for £2.

## LITERATURE.

## THE PERIODICALS (SEPTEMBER).

THE first, longest, and best article in this month's *ECLECTIC REVIEW* is entitled, "Foxton, Froude, and Newman;" and is, of course, a review of the recently-published works of those gentlemen. It is written with vigour, and much acumen; and, at the same time, with fairness and temper. Respecting these and similar books the reviewer says:—

"We do most earnestly deprecate the attempt to stifle the inquiries, which these books are rather the sign than the cause of, by speaking contemptuously of such as find no satisfaction in what satisfied Leibnitz, and Newton, and Locke. Such ridicule is unphilosophical; for it overlooks the fact that, beside the *idola specus et tribus*, which mislead the soul in its inquiries after its relations to the spiritual world, there are yet more serious hindrances put in its way by the *idola fori et theatri* of its age. It would be as well to bid men still to defend church towers from the thunder-stroke by the tolling of baptized bells, as was done before lightning conductors were known, as to command them to drive away the deluding spirits of the present day by the words which exorcised those that haunted men in former times. The whole world of mind is changed from what it was; and most of what was written in the age of Leibnitz and Locke is as irrelevant to the questions now agitated as the Apologies of Tertullian and Justin Martyr."

"Aubrey de Vere's Sketches of Greece and Turkey," and "Byam's Western Republics of America," are drawn upon for some agreeable sketches in two subsequent articles; and equally entertaining is the notice of the Diary of that amusing oddity, old Pepys. Dr. Heugh's biography is commended in the strongest terms, and, we believe, justly, as being one of great value. Taylor's "Virgin Widow," and Tennyson's "In Memoriam," are the subjects of two brief critiques, the latter containing much genial and pointed criticism. Under the head of "The Punishment of Death," the late debate on Mr. Ewart's motion is discussed; Sir George Grey's retention of the gallows, on the vague plea of necessity, being the subject of special examination.

"Where" says the writer, "the determination is obstinate, we have, at least, a right to require that the proof be unquestionable; but in the Home Secretary's case we have not only no evidence to support his position, not only no rational ground on which his belief is based, but positive proof, from actual and frequent experience, that his opinion is erroneous; and, in addition to this, we have Sir George Grey's own confession, that the necessity which he pleads is 'not demonstrable.' We, therefore, put it to the practical people of England, whether they will longer permit or countenance this absurdity. Their chief officer of state kills human beings, because, in his 'opinion,' it is strictly and inevitably necessary; yet, when he is asked to prove the necessity which he pleads, he says he cannot do it."

An article on Building Societies will be found worthy of study by those interested in such institutions—a pretty numerous class, inasmuch as no less than 2,000 societies had been registered at the end of 1838, and between 800 and 900 are still in existence, the total income of which is estimated at £2,300,000 a-year. The "Review of the Session," with which the number concludes, has some forcible passages, but is, on the whole, rather more slashing and less sober than we should have preferred.

"No thoughtful person," writes the reviewer, "who devotes attention to the history and character of English legislation during the last few years . . . can fail to be painfully convinced of the fact that our law-making is year by year growing worse—more unprincipled in substance—cruder in form. It is losing all character of science and art. . . . We have become habituated to a system of legislation by hap-hazard, puzzling analysis to discover a wholesome or constitutional principle, and in its result, is as injurious to material interests as it is to the political morals of the community."

The principal papers in the *ART JOURNAL* are on "Modern moves in Art"—the Exposition of next year—the meeting of the British Association—visit to the marble and iron works of Derby—with a very interesting autobiography of John Burnet, the engraver of Wilkie's pictures. Sir Thomas Lawrence's "The Countess"—"A Highland Home"—and Calcott's "Port of Leghorn," are the Vernon pictures for the month, the first alone being worth the price of the number. The remarks on Gothic architecture in the first-named article are just now particularly note-worthy.

"First among modern moves is the new-fangled veneration for the Gothic, or the species Teutonic of pointed architecture; to this as a resuscitation of one of the good labours of our forefathers, there can be no objection. But to a bigoted, fanatical devotion to this old pointed style as 'Christian architecture' *par excellence*, there is an objection. Like every historic style it has its merits, but it has also its demerits; for if it were given to select a style which should produce the least effect by the greatest possible amount of labour, the choice must fall on the decorated or perpendicular Gothic. To maintain that Gothic architecture is essentially Christian architecture is preposterous. The Gothic did not even generally prevail at any period of the history of Christianity; it appeared only a thousand years after the establishment of the Church by the State, and it never flourished in Asia, in Africa, in the east of Europe, or in Italy or Sicily; it is, therefore, a comparatively late style, and was spread over a small portion of Christendom only—a few hundred miles east and west of the Rhine, and in England. . . . Whatever may be the technical beauties of Gothic, conventional or

natural, its moral associations are much more closely allied with ecclesiastical abuses than Christian principles."

The *PEOPLE'S AND HOWITT'S JOURNAL*, though it has lost much of its original character, is ably conducted, and supplies a large amount of entertaining matter, and is put together with not a little taste and tact. The engravings also are spirited. —*SHARPE'S MAGAZINE* is very similar in character, but its papers are more elaborate, and its illustrations of a higher character. —The *MIRROR OF THE TIME* is a new weekly magazine of some pretensions but of small value, its literature being worthy of a Dick Swiveller, and its politics of a Colonel Sibthorp. —The *BRITISH CONTROVERSIALIST AND IMPARTIAL INQUIRER* is a small monthly, recently established "for the purpose of forming a suitable medium for the deliberate discussion of important questions in religion, philosophy, politics, social economy, &c." The topics discussed in the present or in recent numbers are,—"Is war, under every circumstance, opposed to Christianity?" "Is phrenology true?" "Ought capital punishments to be abolished?" "Is universal suffrage just or desirable?" there being in each case a reply in the affirmative and negative. Written by various hands, these papers display varying degrees of ability, some of them exhibiting considerable acuteness, and nearly all a spirit of moderation and fairness. Such a publication is calculated to be of considerable service to young men desirous of acquiring controversial skill, and unable to avail themselves of other facilities.

The two monthly parts of *CHAMBERS'S PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE*, which has just appeared, contains, in addition to two tales, papers on the "Bourbon family;" "California;" "Fenelon;" "Every-day life of the Greeks;" "Science of the Sunbeam;" "Sir Robert Peel;" topics, most of which are sufficiently *apropos* to ensure for them very general perusal.

In looking over the *FREE CHURCH MAGAZINE*, we find the following edifying sample of the ideas which some of the members of the Scottish Establishment entertain respecting the nature of a Christian church. It is in the form of an extract from a speech recently delivered in the established presbytery of Greenock, by a member whose name is not given.

"Of the three churches of Greenock, his friend Dr. McCulloch's hearers might be a thousand. His own did not amount to nearly that number. In fact, he did not know what attendance, in point of numbers, they could definitely claim; but this he asserted—that the church attendance in a town like Greenock, where there was so much filth and misery, was not to be taken as a criterion of the numbers in connexion with the Church. As an instance of this, he might mention that Principal Macfarlane had in one year baptized more children than all the dissenting ministers in Glasgow had done altogether; and he knew that if the country was polled, and the people required to answer to what persuasion they belonged, the great majority would reply that they belonged to the Established Church. He knew from experience that there were many who did not, and could not, attend church regularly; but were these to be cast off altogether, and were the ministers not to labour to bring them in? Those were their people, though they were wandering, and though their churches were empty—which they were very far from being, as he said before—if the country was polled, the numbers would be found to be as ten to one in favour of the Church of Scotland."

*The Annotated Paragraph Bible.* Part I. The Pentateuch. London: Religious Tract Society.

THIS is the authorized version, arranged in paragraphs and parallelisms, printed in super-royal 8vo. It has brief introductions to the several books, containing information on the authorship, history, design, and contents of each book. It also has an entirely new selection of references to parallel and elucidative passages, which is very copious, and appears to have been carefully and intelligently made. The Explanatory Notes are quite popular, and intended chiefly to correct our present version where it is faulty, and to bring out the meaning of the text. Although they condense a large amount of information, it would perhaps have rendered the work more acceptable had they been fuller of strictly illustrative matter—not attempting any development of practical truth, seeing that the space given to the notes is very limited. This first part contains two excellent maps, and two engravings. It is printed with clearness and beauty; and is decidedly cheap. We are inclined to think that, when completed, it will be the best and handsomest Paragraph Bible ever published.

*The Jordan and the Dead Sea.—Good Health: the Possibility, Duty, and Means of Obtaining and Keeping it.—Iona.* London: Religious Tract Society.

THESE are the last three volumes of the Monthly Series; and most interesting and instructive we have found them. The first is an intelligible and attractively-written account of the great valley of the Jordan; in which the most recent and important information is conveyed; presenting the results of the labours of the three eminent Americans who have done so much for scripture geography and topography—first and chief, Dr. Robinson, then Lieut. Lynch, and the missionary Thomson,—and of our own countrymen, Dr. Kitto, Dr. Wilson, and others. We are confident that it will be very useful to the young, in throwing light on the scripture

history, and deepening their interest in its narratives.—The second of these volumes is excellent,—just the book for these times of sanitary science; a book of principles and illustrations, not "a dry set of precepts and cautions." It does not pretend to full physiological investigations; but gives such explanations of laws and facts as are necessary to secure rational assent to the rules of health. It gives instructions whereby a man may incalculably promote his own—his family's—and the community's—health: and it thus enforces powerfully, even when indirectly, the duty of good health.—Dr. Alexander's "IONA" is a book worthy of appearance in a much more costly and pretending form than this; and we, therefore, cannot refrain from expressing our pleasure that he should make such a valuable contribution to this cheap series. We should like to give it more space than we are here able to afford. His design is "to unfold the history of a locality, which human wisdom would never have selected as a centre of influence, but which God was pleased to employ, many ages back, as the scene of some of the most important events in the early ecclesiastical history of this and adjoining countries." First we have its history as "the Druid's Island;" and Dr. Alexander here compresses very complete and interesting information into a striking and suggestive view of the Druidical system, under its religious aspect, and of its educational institutions. Then we read Iona's story as "St. Columba's Isle"—and receive a graphic portraiture of this "Apostle of the Highlands," who kindled in the north the light of Christian truth, never since wholly extinguished. The succeeding brief history of the Culdees, who for several centuries had the island for their chief seat, is pregnant with the deepest interest, as it narrates their struggle to maintain the simplicity and purity of the truth against the corruptions of papal Rome—and traces their pious missionaries carrying the gospel all over Scotland, to different parts of the British isles, and even to the continent. The remainder of the volume gives some account of Iona's "Changes and Trials;" and a brief notice of its Ecclesiastical and Monumental Remains. We cannot express too strongly our entire satisfaction with the matter and manner of this little work, and our ardent desire that it may find its way far and wide, especially among thoughtful young people.

*The Child's Book of Poetry: Original and Selected.* London: Religious Tract Society.

THIS is a well-printed, well-illustrated little book; destined, we are sure, to great popularity. It contains simple verses for children under six years of age; and then, a goodly number of pieces, "moral, entertaining, and descriptive," and on "sacred" subjects. The selection is made with taste; has real fitness to the tastes and capacities of a child; and is altogether a very delightful and attractive verse-book.

*The Domestic Worshipper.* By the Rev. S. GREEN. London: Green.

THIS volume contains prayers, hymns, and selected portions of scripture, for use in family worship, arranged for a period of two months. We like the simplicity, spirituality, condensed thought, and brevity of the prayers. The selected scriptures are wholly from the New Testament and the Psalms, as more suited than other portions to devotional purposes. The hymns are chiefly such as are unusual in common collections; and, consequently, have much freshness and variety. Prayers are added for special occasions and seasons. Although we regret the necessity for such a help, and earnestly urge, with the editor, a "persevering attempt to adopt extemporaneous prayer"—as having "greater flexibility and adaptedness to impress"—we are able to give this book approval, and think it will be to many very acceptable and useful.

*Outlines of Sunday-school Addresses.* By JAMES COWPER GRAY. Green's Sunday-school Library.

MR. GRAY gives a good introduction on the composition and delivery of addresses to children; and we would enforce his instruction *not* to give the "heads" formally and baldly—but to hide them in the address, as the bones in the living animal. The skeletons are of various degrees of merit, but generally pithy and suggestive, and form a useful book. Teachers will remember, that the excellent material here given will depend for its effect on the vivacity and picturesqueness with which they work it up.

*Scripture Lessons: the Acts of the Apostles. In Question and Answer.* By Mrs. HENDERSON. London: Green.

THIS is designed for Bible classes: it is an admirable sequel to the author's "Lessons on the History of our Lord;" is calculated to impart sound knowledge; and deserves extensive use in domestic and Sunday-school instruction.

*Charles Hamilton; or, Better Rub than Rust.* By G. E. SARGENT. London: Green.

THAT Mr. Sargent wrote this book was a certificate to us of its merit, interest, and instructiveness. Nor have we been disappointed. It is full of mingled pathos, cheerfulness, and wisdom; and possesses a powerful charm which no boy can resist. It is a beautiful lesson on the dignity and happiness of faithful work: it ought to shake and shame all dreamers and idlers; and will teach them that high principle, sincere piety, and

strenuous effort, will ever find it "better to rub than to rust."

*Every-day Things; or, Useful Knowledge.* By a LADY. Edinburgh: Grant.

A LITTLE book crammed with useful facts; written for the young: giving a brief and familiar account of the chief vegetable, animal, and mineral substances, suitable for a class-book or for reference.

*Wesleyan Delegate Takings: or, Short Sketches of Personal and Intellectual Character,* as exhibited at the Wesleyan Delegate Meeting, &c. London: Simpkin and Co.

We are not very fond of this kind of thing, even if cleverly done; especially where a list of persons is appended by which the subjects of the sketches may be identified, as in this volume. Nearly half the book is a defence and exposition of the proceedings and resolutions of the delegates. We sympathize, as is well known, with the Reform movement; and heartily wish it success. We therefore hope it will not be hampered with crotchets. As an instance of what we mean, why make one of these sketches a channel of hasty and absurd attacks on "Theological Institutions?"

*The Gorham Case.* Fourth edition. London: Painter.

THE arguments and judgments verbatim, from the commencement to the final close of the "Great Gorham Case." The bishop's rejected protest is added; and the volume is thus complete for reference.

*The Christian Parent.* By the Rev. A. B. MUZZEY. London: Hodson.

THE author is an American, known here by his work "The Young Maiden," and some others. This is a thoughtful book on a momentous subject; written in a beautiful spirit, with much wisdom and power. It will instruct, strengthen, and console the anxious parent; and is fitted to arouse and impress those who do not sufficiently feel their responsibilities. To all parents it may be exceedingly profitable.

*The Family Friend.* Vol. II. London: Houlston and Co.

THE previous volume was highly commended in this journal; and we say all that could be desired when we confidently assure our readers that the magazine has improved in every respect; deserving, and receiving, a continually increasing circulation.

**DISRUPTION OF THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.**—The wire so successfully submerged last week has been cut asunder among the rocks at Cape Griznez. All communication between coast and coast has consequently been suspended for the present. The precise point where the breakage took place is 200 yards out at sea, and just where the 20 miles of electric line joins on to a leaden tube, designed to protect it from the surge beating against the beach, and which serves the purpose of conveying it up the front of the cliff to the telegraph station on the top. This leaden conductor, it would appear, was too soft to resist the oscillation of the sea, and became detached from the coil of gutta serena wire that was thought to have been safely encased in it. The occurrence was, of course, quickly detected by the sudden cessation of the series of communications that have been sustained since the first sinking of the electric cable. It is thought that for the present leaden tube a tube of iron must be substituted. The experiment as far as it has gone proves the possibility of the gutta serena wire resisting the action of the salt water, of the fact of its being a perfect waterproof insulator, and that the weights on the wire are sufficient to prevent its being drifted away by the currents, and of sinking it in the sands. During the period that the wire was perfect messages were daily printed by Brett's Printing Telegraph, in legible Roman type, on long strips of paper, in the presence of a numerous French and English audience; but it is not intended to make use of the wire for commercial and newspaper purposes until the connexion of it with the telegraphs of the South-Eastern and that now completed on the other side from Calais to Paris is effected. Should the one wire answer, it is intended eventually to run out 20 or 30 more, so as to have a constant reserve in the event of accident in readiness.

**MR. O'CONNOR'S CHARTIST LAND SCHEME.**—Mr. Feargus O'Connor has commenced legal proceedings, for the purpose of recovering rents from the one hundred and fifty-two allottees at Snig's End, near Gloucester. On Wednesday last, bailiffs proceeded from the city to serve 52 writs. The colonists, who had got intelligence of the coming storm, held a meeting on the preceding evening, and concerted their arrangements. On the appearance of the bailiffs, they intimated that they would "manure the land with their blood before it should be taken from them." The bailiffs, we understand, did not make a levy, being convinced by the statements of the colonists that it would be illegal and impracticable, because a most determined resistance would have been offered to them. The bailiffs, therefore, retired, and the colonists are now awaiting with some anxiety the next step of Mr. O'Connor towards his "children."—*Cheltenham Journal.*

**CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.**—The number of objections taken against freemen is 170. There are only 4 claims. To householders there are upwards of 1,600 objections, and only 380 claims. The revision is expected to occupy three weeks.

## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**ROWLAND HILL.**—Rowland Hill, a fine tall old man, with strong features, very like his portrait, began by reading three verses for his text, stooping to the book in a peculiar manner. Having done this, he stood up erect and said, "Why the text is a sermon, and a very weighty one too." I could not always follow his delivery, the loss of his teeth rendering his words sometimes indistinct, and the more so because his pronunciation is peculiar, generally giving the sound of *ai*, like the French. His manner was animated and striking, sometimes impressive and dignified, always remarkable; and so powerful a voice I have rarely or never heard. Sometimes he took off his spectacles, frequently stooped down to read a text, and on these occasions he seemed to double his body, so high did he stand. He told one or two familiar stories, and used some odd expressions, such as—"A murrain on those who preach that when we are sanctified we do not grow in grace!" And again, "I had almost said I would rather see the devil in the pulpit than an Antinomian!" The purport of his sermon was good; nothing fanatical, nothing enthusiastic; and the Calvinism which it expressed was so qualified as to be harmless. The manner, that of a performer, as great in his line as Kean or Kemble; and the manner it is which has attracted so large a congregation about him, all of the better order of persons in business.—*The Life of Robert Southey.*

**A MEXICAN COUNTRY TOWN.**—Acaponeta is a hot little town, half built of mud, with a spacious rural-like square, shaded by fine trees, and boasting of a quaint old church. It is but a few leagues from the ocean, surrounded by a sandy soil, which, however, under the sun's fierce rays, over all the Tierra Caliente, produces quantities of tropical plants—the cassava for meal, bananas, and guavas, with melons and many kinds of fruit. The inhabitants of these secluded districts, living in little worlds of their own, free from care or war, regardless of the political revolutions so continually agitating the mother country, seem to enjoy the *dolce far niente* in its truest sense. They are too poor to excite the rapacity of the government; their land yields almost spontaneously all means of subsistence; they live in mud cabins or bamboo huts, through whose light lattice-work of reeds or trellis the sea breeze cools them during the languid siesta; then at the fiesta or fandango, the women, in white muslin camizetas and gaily striped basquias, with gilt baubles, perhaps, thrust through their black locks, attended by the men, whose only wealth consists of horse, saddle, spurs, and serape—dance, game, and drink, until the fiesta is ended, with no fears of interruption save what lies in the sharp steel of their mercurial cuchillos—ignorant and unenvious of all around them. I found my guide in the Plaza, and walked into a white building on a corner, purporting to be a *Fonda y Billar*. It was Sunday morning, besides some notable feast-day; a little old spider-legged, uneven billiard-table was thronged by rakish blades, with little miniature ninepins stuck in the centre of the cloth, which were being rapidly knocked down by the players; a pulperia was close at hand, and the chink of *copitas*, filled with aguardiente or musical, was keeping a musical accompaniment to the click of the billiard balls. The patron was an active, portly person, and from his clean, natty attire, and huge beard, with a certain sea-roll to his gait, I correctly surmised that he had "sailed the broad ocean," or that he might have been a retired pirate. He received me very hospitably, ordered a lithe black-eyed little girl not to go to the Inglesia until *El Capitan* had made a breakfast, and pointing to a bedstead in the sala, upon which was tightly stretched a side of dressed leather, desired me to repose until he could procure fresh horses. From my position I had a clear view around the Plaza—crowds of gaily-dressed paisanos were moving from house to house, all strewn beneath the lofty trees, sipping dulces, making purchases, eating fruit, smoking, or gaming. Presently, the large bell began to toll for high mass; like magic, at the first stroke of the iron tongue, traffic ceased, the *monté* was discontinued, the dealer put by money and cards; half-eaten fruit was thrown upon the ground, children ceased squalling, caracol-ing steeds were reined sharply back by riders crossing the square, the noise of balls and glasses in the Billar and Tienda was silenced, hats were reverently doffed, cigarillos dropped, and the hum and murmur of many voices had passed away. Then, as the little chimes, with noisy throats, were bursting forth in clanging peals, the whole concourse of persons that filled the Plaza went moving with uncovered head, sombreros in hand, towards the church, and now the organ rose in solemn strains, embers were swinging, multitudes of tapers were twinkling within the nave, like stars in the firmament, while hundreds were kneeling in piety and awe before the shrines they worshipped.—*Inside View of Mexico and California.*

**MR. DUNN, the barrister,** whose persevering suit against Miss Burdett Coutts is well remembered, was liberated from the Queen's Bench prison yesterday week, after an incarceration of three years and upwards.

**THE ESSEX POISONINGS.**—The poisonings at Clavering are again attracting notice. On Wednesday, Sarah Chesham, who, at the spring assizes for the county of Essex, in 1848, was tried for the murder of her two children and acquitted, was apprehended at the instance of the Secretary of State, on suspicion of having destroyed her husband, Richard Chesham, by administering arsenic to him. She was examined and remanded.

## GLEANINGS.

Jenny Lind received a thousand guineas for her late performances at Liverpool.

The Lords of the Treasury have accepted the offer of Mr. Laming to convey the mails to the Cape of Good Hope for £30,000 per annum, in screw-propelled vessels.

The subscriptions of the working classes at Bolton, for a Peel Park, amount to £700.

Brussels will send 387 contributions to the Exhibition of 1851—comprising 72 of raw materials, 78 machines, 217 manufactured products, and 19 objects of art.

The new patent for silvering glass is about to be applied to the keys of pianos, which will be additionally embossed and coloured according to circumstances.

The Duke of Buccleuch, who is owner of very extensive possessions in the neighbourhood of Hawick, has set apart a field of several acres near the town for allotments to the working classes.

There has been a large resort just now of British travellers to the "happy valley" of Kashmir. A splendid assortment of Kashmir shawls, to the value of £100,000 sterling, has been purchased for exhibition at the Albert Show of 1851.

A salmon, weighing 42 lbs., and measuring three feet in length, was lately caught near Perth.

The *Cork Constitution* says that last week a poor woman at Cloyne bought a hake for 2d., and on cleaning the fish found a purse containing a sovereign in the stomach.

A most interesting discovery has been made in Russia, between Dorpat and Norva, of a combustible as carboniferous and calcareous as coal.

According to a return just issued, there has been during the last 20 years a gradual progression in the amount of annual balances in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners on account of friendly societies—from £135,909 in 1828, to £1,850,733 in 1849.

Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque recently observed, in the Court of Bankruptcy, that bookkeeping was a very proper occupation for ladies, and the sooner the women of England in this respect followed the example of France, the better it would be for themselves and their husbands.

An address just issued from the head-quarters of the Mormons, at Great Salt Lake City, concludes thus:—"Push the Saints to Zion, and persuade all good brethren to come, who have a wheelbarrow, and faith enough to roll it over the mountains."

Frederick Douglass paid his stage fare at Columbus, Ohio, and was then refused an inside seat. He has sued the company for refusing to let him ride inside or to return his money.

The *New York Ledger*, after stating that the "Associated Press" recently boarded a steamer a hundred miles from land, and circulated her news all over the union a day before she arrived, boasts that the leading journals of Yankeeedom "have brought steam and lightning to perfection."

**REMARKABLE NATURAL CURIOSITY.**—A log of mahogany was being cut into veneers, a short time ago, in the timber yard of Mr. Henry Deslandes, cabinet-maker, Jersey, when his attention was attracted by the appearance of a most remarkable and striking profile of her most gracious Majesty in a knot of the wood. The likeness is so true that all who have yet seen it acknowledge the resemblance.

There are at the present time 82 sailing vessels, and four flat bottom keels for river use, on the stocks at Sunderland and its vicinity.

In the *Midland Counties Herald* there is a letter from a gentleman signing himself "Hatophobia," who suggests the organization of a society to discountenance, by example and precept, the wearing of hats. He intends himself to go bareheaded.

"I stand upon the soil of freedom," cried a stump orator. "No," exclaimed his shoemaker, "you stand in a pair of boots that you have never paid for."

An hydropathic establishment is about to be opened by an English surgeon at Alexandria, on the Graefenberg system. It is expected to derive its main support from invalids arriving from India.

In the warehouses of a celebrated Parisian goldsmith there are now exhibited a crown, a sceptre, a wand of justice, and a sword of state, manufactured expressly for the Emperor of Hayti, at a cost of nearly £20,000.

Among the "latest from America," it is stated that an editor down east got his pocket full of money, and was afraid to go by the Museum, lest they should catch him for a curiosity.

Lola Montes, notwithstanding her sudden disappearance from the sumptuous apartments she furnished in the Beaujon quarter, seems to be still lingering in the neighbourhood of Paris. Her presence in the suburbs is said to have been detected by the police, from the frequent visits of her maid to the Monte-de-Piete, with lace and jewels to pledge.

The *Boulogne Gazette* says, "The present prosperity of Boulogne may be gathered from the facts that the comings and goings during the last fortnight have averaged 8,965 persons, while the actual number of foreigners remaining *en ville* cannot be estimated at much less than 20,000. Now, the native population being only about 30,000, it may easily be imagined that beds are scarce."

**NEW MODE OF ADVERTISING.**—The inventive genius of the advertisers has adopted a rather novel and amusing mode of bringing their wares before public notice. On Friday morning a dog, covered over with advertising placards perambulated the Strand and Fleet-street, attracting particular notice, and exciting much amusement. The quadruped appeared to be fully conscious of the importance of his office, and marched along the street with great dignity and gravity.

The *Church and State Gazette* tells an anecdote of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer, now "Father Ignatius":—"Habituated in the garb of the Passionist Order, bare-headed and barefooted, he applied to a cabman in the

Strand to carry him to Buckingham-palace, to see his sister, Lady Lyttelton. The cabman looking knowingly at the rev. gentleman, replied, 'No, no: poor fellow! What asylum have you made your escape from?'—and declined accepting his fare though offered in advance."

THEM'S UM.—"I say, Captain," said a little keen-eyed man, as he landed from the steamer "Potomac" at Natchez; "I say, captain, these here arn't all. I have left somethin' on board, that's a fact." "Them's all the plunder you brought on board, anyhow." "Well, see, now, I grant its OK accordin' to list—four boxes, three chests, two band-boxes, a portmanteau, two hams, one part cut, three ropes of inyans, and a teakettle; but you see, captain, I'm dubsome; I feel there's somethin' short. Though I've counted um over nine times, and never took my eyes off um while on board, there's somethin' not right, somehow." "Well, stranger, time's up; them's all I know on; so just fetch your wife and five children out of the cabin, cos I'm off." "Them's um! darn it, them's um; I know'd I had forgot somethin'."—*American Paper.*

CINDERELLA, OR THE GLASS SLIPPER.—Two centuries ago furs were so rare, and therefore so highly valued, that the wearing of them was restricted by several sumptuary laws to kings and princes. Sable, in those laws called "vair," was the subject of countless regulations: the exact quality permitted to be worn by persons of different grades, and the articles of dress to which it might be applied, were defined most strictly. Perrault's tale of "Cinderella" originally marked the dignity conferred on her by the fairy by her wearing a slipper of "vair," a privilege then confined to the highest rank of princesses. An error of the press, now become inveterate, changed "vair" into "verre," and the slipper of "sable" was suddenly converted into a "glass" slipper.—*Notes and Queries.*

At the residence of the Noels, called Kirkby-Hall, and now one of the seats of the Earl of Chesterfield, Baxter, the Nonconformist divine, composed his celebrated work entitled, "The Saint's Rest," while living under their protection during the Rebellion.—*Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of England.*

## BIRTHS.

September 7, at North Brixton, the wife of Mr. JOSIAH CONDER, Jun., of a son.

September 7, at Denmark-hill, Mrs. JOHN JAMES SMITH, of a daughter.

September 8, at Mary-street, New North-road, London, Mrs. SAMUEL COCKSHAW, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

August 29, at New Church-street Chapel, Edgeware-road, by the Rev. J. Burns, D.D., Mr. GEORGE BURNS, eldest son of the Rev. Doctor, to Miss ELIZA WINIFRED, second daughter of the late Lieutenant R. CLARK, of H.M. Royal Marines.

August 31, at St. Peter's, Piccadilly, by the Hon. and Rev. J. Pelham, the Earl of DARNLEY to Lady HARRIET PELHAM, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Chichester.

September 3, at the Independent Chapel, Stoneway, Bridgnorth, by the Rev. J. C. McMichael, the brother of the bride, Mr. J. F. FIGGURES, of Bristol, to JANET, daughter of the late J. W. McMICHAEL, of the former place.

September 3, at Maberly Chapel, London, by the Rev. R. Philip, Mr. ROBERT PHILIP, of Hull, to HANNAH, youngest daughter of the late W. HARRIS, Esq., of St. Alban's.

September 3, at Upper Clapton Chapel, by the Rev. J. Davies, T. P. EVANS, Jun., Esq., of Upper Clapton, to LOUISA FIELD, second daughter of J. DANFORD, Esq., of Warwick-road, Upper Clapton.

September 3, at St. James's Church, Westminster, by the Rev. J. Jackson, J. STEPHEN, Esq., son of Mr. Serjeant Stephen, Commissioner of the Bristol District Bankruptcy Court, to CAROLINE NEVILLE, fifth daughter of Dr. H. DAVIES, of Burlington-gardens.

September 3, at the Baptist Chapel, Myrtle-street, Liverpool, by the Rev. B. C. Etheridge, of Bolton, the Rev. W. WALTERS, Baptist minister, of Preston, to HARRIET, third daughter of T. P. LYON, Esq., of Liverpool.

September 4, at the Cathedral Church, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Nicholson, of Salford, the Rev. ARTHUR TIDMAN, M.A., of Woodstock, to MARY, second daughter of J. KERSHAW, Esq., M.P. for Stockport.

September 6, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D., the Rev. P. R. WILLIAMS, of Halifax, son of P. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Leeds, to SUSANNA, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. YACOBAN.

September 6, at the Baptist Chapel, Saffron Walden, by the Rev. T. Burdett, Mr. EDWIN CHERNELL, schoolmaster, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of Mr. J. BARTON, clothier, all of Saffron Walden.

## DEATHS.

August 30, aged 77, JOHN BRYAN, Esq., of Windmill-street, Gravesend. His end was peace.

September 1, suddenly, at 145, Wellington-street, Glasgow, ELIZA MILLER, the wife of Mr. W. R. McPHUN, publisher, of Glasgow.

September 1, at Taunton, aged 58, the Rev. WILLIAM VEVES, late Governor of the Wesleyan Collegiate Institution.

September 2, at his house in Grafton-street, aged 74, the Right Hon. C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN, M.P.

September 4, at Middleton House, Glasgow, in his 4th year, WILLIAM KIDSTON McFARLANE, son of the Rev. Dr. McFarlane Erskine Church.

September 4, aged 78 years, after a short illness, at his lodgings, Trinity College, Oxford, the Rev. JAMES INGRAM, D.D., F.S.A., President of Trinity College, and Rector of Garsington, Oxon.

September 5, at his residence, China-terrace, Lambeth, in his 89th year, SAMUEL RICHARD GUNNELL, Esq., regretted sincerely, having been an active and highly respected clerk in the service of the House of Commons above sixty years.

September 7, greatly lamented by all who knew her Christian character, MARY, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. TASTER, of Datchet, Bucks.

September 8, at Upper Grange-road, Bermondsey, aged 2 years and 1 month, JOHN MILTON, son of J. EASTY.

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. Halse, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic-douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his letters on Medical Galvanism.

It is rumoured in naval circles that Lord Francis Russell, brother of the Premier, is about to resign the command of her Majesty's ship "Tweed." The reason assigned for this step is owing, it is stated, to a reproof administered to his Lordship by the Admiralty for not taking proper precaution to secure the health of his crew during the fearful epidemic that has ravaged nearly the whole of the south-east coast of America.

FIRST GLIMPSE OF NATURE AFTER BEING IMMURED IN A CITY.—It was a glorious morning at the end of May; and when I escaped from the pall of smoke which hung over the city, I found the sky a sheet of cloudless blue. How I watched for the ending of the rows of houses which lined the road for miles—the great roots of London running far out into the country, up which poured past me an endless stream of food, and merchandise, and human beings—the sap of the huge metropolitan life-tree! How each turn of the road opened a fresh line of terraces or villas, till hope deferred made the heart sick, and the country seemed—like the place where the rainbow touches the ground, or the El Dorado of Raleigh's Guiana settlers—always a little farther off! How, between gaps in the houses right and left, I caught tantalizing glimpses of green fields, shut from me by dull lines of high-spiked palings! How I peeped through gates and over fences at trim lawns and gardens, and longed to stay, and admire, and speculate, on the names of the strange plants and gaudy flowers; and then hurried on, always expecting to find something still finer ahead—something really worth stopping to look at—till the houses thickened again into a street, and I found myself, to my disappointment, in the midst of a town! And then more villas and palings; and then a village;—when would they stop, those endless houses? At last they did stop. Gradually the people whom I passed began to look more and more rural, and more toil-worn and ill-fed. The houses ended, cattle yards and farm buildings appeared; and right and left, far away, spread the low rolling sheet of green meadows and corn fields. Oh, the joy! The lawns, with their high elms and firs; the green hedgerows, the delicate hue and scent of the fresh clover fields, the steep clay banks, where I stopped to pick nosegays of wild flowers, and became again a child; and then recollected my mother, and a walk with her on the river bank towards the Red House. I hurried on again, but could not be unhappy while my eyes ranged free, for the first time in my life, over the chequered squares of cultivation, over glittering brooks and hills quivering in the green haze, while above hung the skylarks pouring out their souls in melody. And then, as the sun grew hot, and the larks dropped one by one into the growing corn, the new delight of the blessed silence! I listened to the silence, for noise had been my native element; I had become in London quite unconscious of the ceaseless roar of the human sea, casting up mire and dirt. And now, for the first time in my life, the crushing confusing hubbub had flowed away, and left my brain calm and free. How I felt at that moment a capability of clear, bright meditation, which was as new to me as I believe it would have been to most Londoners in my position. I cannot help fancying that our unnatural atmosphere of excitement, physical as well as moral, is to blame for very much of the working men's restlessness and fierceness. As it was, I felt that every step forward, every breath of fresh air, gave me a new life. I had gone fifteen miles before I recollected that, for the first time for many months, I had not coughed since I rose.—*Alton Locke.*

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Market for Funded Securities has been heavy and somewhat drooping since our last. In addition to thinness of attendance, the continual decline on the Paris Bourse, with the character of the private advices received from the French capital, have operated to produce this effect. These advices, without mentioning any grounds for immediate apprehension of serious difficulties, strongly urge the necessity of caution in dealing with any security which may be affected by political changes on the Continent. Buyers, consequently, have been timid of large transactions, and some sales having been pushed, the Funds have to be quoted at a slight decline from last week's prices.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Cons. for Acct.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
3 per Ct. Red.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Ct.						
Annuities...	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
India Stock ..	266	266	266	266	266	266
Bank Stock ..	215 1/4	215 1/4	215 1/4	215 1/4	215 1/4	215 1/4
Exchq. Bills..	64 pm.	64 pm.	63 pm.	63 pm.	66 pm.	66 pm.
India Bonds..	84 pm.	84 pm.	84 pm.	86 pm.	86 pm.	86 pm.
Long Annuity.	8 5-16	8 5-16	—	—	—	—

The Foreign Market has been livelier, and a very fair amount of business has been transacted in it. Prices, however, remain nominally the same. Mexican Bonds are somewhat firmer, as also are Northern Stocks.

The Money Market has fully recovered its former easy condition, and the difficulty of finding good employment for capital is as great as ever. So much is this the case, that some of the largest insurance companies, with all the advantages of extensive private connexion, have found it necessary to advertise their desire to receive applications for loans on good landed security. The rates of discount are 2 1/2 per cent. for commercial paper and 2 per cent. for loans.

In the Share Market a large business has been done, accompanied with a gratifying advance on the prices of nearly every class of stock. Several large purchases have been made during the week, and although some sales have taken place to realize profits, the advance on some lines has been

far from inconsiderable. The advance has been, in Great Westerns, £3 10s. per cent.; Midlands, £1 15s.; Bristol and Exeters, £2; Brightons and London and South Westerns, £1 10s.; Lancashire and Yorkshires, Leeds and Bradfords, and South Easterns, £1; Edinburgh and Glasgows, Blackwalls, Berwicks, and York and North Midlands, 10s.; Great Northern, 15s. The traffic returns also continue very favourable, with the single exception of the Eastern Counties, which are £2,077 less than at this time last year.

The half-yearly railway meetings which have taken place since our last have not been attended with any important results. The reports have been for the most part satisfactory, and, with the exception of one or two of "Hudson's lines," the dividends declared are equally so. Among the meetings which have been adjourned *sine die*, for want of a sufficient attendance of shareholders, were the Cheltenham and Oxford, the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin, and the Airdrie and Bathgate Companies.

One or two failures have taken place in the commercial world during the week, that of Messrs. Morris and Co., of Salford, Chorlton and Manchester, being the most conspicuous. The liabilities are about £60,000, and it is stated that the assets are of the same amount. Nearly 1,000 hands are thrown out of employment by this stoppage. The bankruptcy of Messrs. J. C. Byrne and Co., the emigration agents, has also excited some attention. The debts and liabilities of this house are stated to be very heavy, but we do not know the precise amount.

PRICES OF STOCKS.  
The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96 1/2	Brazil .....	92 1/2
Do. Account .....	96 1/2	Equador .....	81
3 per Cent. Reduced	97	Dutch 4 per cent ..	90 1/2
3 1/2 New.....	99	French 3 percent ..	—
Long Annuities ....	—	Granada .....	18 1/2
Bank Stock.....	215	Mexican 5pr.ct.new	29 1/2
India Stock .....	266	Portuguese .....	33 1/2
Exchequer Bills—		Russian .....	110
June .....	66 pm.	Spanish 5 percent..	19 1/2
India Bonds.....	86 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent....	37 1/2
		Ditto Passive.....	4

## THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Sept. 6.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 82, for the week ending on Saturday, the 31st day of Aug., 1850.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	30,103,815	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	15,883,837
		Silver Bullion ....	219,938
	£30,103,815		£30,103,815

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	—
Reserve .....	3,536,662	Dead Weight Annuity .....	14,480,847
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	8,261,281	Other Securities ..	11,419,381
Other Deposits ....	9,281,099	Notes .....	10,421,070
Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,305,014	Gold and Silver Coin	665,738
	£36,937,056		£36,937,056

Dated the 5th day of Sept., 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Catholic Chapel of St. Michael and St. John, Clitheroe, Lancashire.

St. Peter's Chains, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

## BANKRUPTS.

BRADLEY, THOMAS, Ranelagh-road, Fimliss, lard refiner, September 13, October 18: solicitors, Messrs. Morgan, Old Jewry.

FRIEND, GEORGE, Kidderminster, bookseller, September 21, October 19: solicitor, Mr. Tudor, Kidderminster.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, Southport, Gloucestershire, baker, September 19, October 17: solicitors, Messrs. Stanley and Watbrough, Bristol; and Mr. Frankum, Abingdon, Berkshire.

STORK, JOHN, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine merchant, September 23; October 16: solicitors, Messrs. Phillips and Copeman, Hull.

WARD, WILLIAM, Liverpool, dining-room-keeper, September 18, October 24: solicitor, Mr. Yates, Jun., Liverpool.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MONCUR, W., Kettle-bridge, Fifeshire, merchant, September 9, 30.

MOORE, D. McQUEEN, Birneyknowes, Haddingtonshire, farmer, September 13, October 4.

MANSON, C., and WIGHTON, W., Perth, drapers, September 12, October 3.

## DIVIDENDS.

J. Jones, Jun., and T. Oakes, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, ironmasters, first div. of 2s. 1d.; on any Thursday, after the 12th of October, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham.

Tuesday, September 10.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

ASHBURN, HENRY, Kingscote, Gloucestershire, innkeeper.

## BANKRUPTS.

BYRNE, JOSEPH CHARLES, Pall Mall East and Sun-court, Cornhill, emigration agent, September 27, October 22: solicitors, Messrs. Green and Dennis, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

DAWSON, JOHN, Northfleet, Mitre-court-chambers, Temple, and Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, shipowner, September 18, October 22: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Piewa, Old Jewry-chambers.

GADSDEN, RICHARD, Boughton Mill, Northamptonshire, miller, September 18, October 22: solicitors, Mr. Austen, Raymond's-buildings, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Fiesher, Northampton.

HALL, JOHN, Brighton, victualler, September 24, October 22: solicitors, Messrs. Green and Dennis, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

solicitors, Mr. Bowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Kennett, Brighton.

JESSUP, ISAAC, Kingsdown, Kent, farmer, September 25, October 23: solicitors, Messrs. Corner, Tooley-street; and Mr. Noakes, Woolwich.

RADFORD, DANIEL, and SOUTHWELL, GAB, Gracechurch-street, coal merchants, September 27, October 25: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Flew, Old Jewry-chambers.

BROWN, JOSEPH, Gravesend, grocer, September 24, October 22: solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson, Gurney, and Stevens, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street; and Mr. Shariand, Gravesend.

STANFORD, SUMMERSLAND, Plymouth, innkeeper, September 20, November 7: solicitors, Messrs. Edmonds and Sons, Plymouth; and Mr. Stogden, Exeter.

#### DIVIDENDS.

R. Abram, Liverpool, wholesale wine merchant, Oct. 2—A. Brown, Liverpool, provision merchant, Oct. 2.

Certificate to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

W. W. Evans, Ludlow, Shropshire, butcher, October 3.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

MILLER, J. P., Edinburgh, merchant, September 18, October 9.

LILLIE, J. and Son, Glasgow, drapers, September 16, October 7.

CLARK, G., Edinburgh, innkeeper, September 16, October 7.

DOUGLAS, J., Edinburgh, fishing tackle maker, September 17, October 8.

CHRYNE, A., Ollaberry, Zetland, September 13, October 3.

BROWN, G., Ayr, hotel keeper, September 13, October 3.

#### MARKETS.

##### MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

During the whole of last week the weather was fine, and favourable for securing the remainder of the harvest in the more distant parts of the kingdom. The supply of English Wheat to this day's market was moderate, and condition much the same as last week; it was cleared off early by the millers at fully the rates of this day's night. Factors held foreign Wheat for an advance, which checked business, and the few sales made were quite in retail at the extreme prices of Monday last. There has been a large business done in floating cargoes of Wheat and Indian Corn within the last few days, and in some instances a slight advance was realized. Barley has met a fair sale at an improvement of about 1s. per qr. Beans and Peas brought rather higher prices. The large supply of Oats last week was from the ports of Riga, Petersburg, and Archangel. This description could not be sold, except at the reduction of 6d. per qr., to which factors would not submit, in consequence of which very little business passed. Other sorts have met a steady sale, and in some instances rather more money was obtained.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantzic .....	42 to 50
Essex, Suffolk, and		Anhalt and Marks..	38 to 42
Kent, Red (new) ..	38 to 44	Ditto White .....	39 to 42
Ditto White .....	40 to 50	Pomeranian red ..	40 to 43
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Rostock .....	42 to 45
Yorkshire, Red ..	35 to 40	Danish, Holstein,	
Northumberland, and		and Friesland ..	32 to 36
Scotch, White .....	35 to 40	Peterborough, Arch-	
Ditto Red .....	36 to 39	angel and Riga ..	30 to 36
Devon, and Somerset,		Polish Odessa ..	34 to 40
Red .....	—	Marianopolis & Ber-	
Ditto White .....	—	dianski .....	33 to 36
Rye .....	21 to 23	Taganrog .....	33 to 36
Barley .....	21 to 26	Brabant and French	33 to 40
Scotch .....	20 to 24	Ditto White .....	37 to 44
Angus .....	—	Salonica .....	28 to 32
Malt, Ordinary ..	—	Egyptian .....	24 to 27
Pale .....	48 to 53	Rye .....	20 to 22
Peas, Grey .....	25 to 28	Barley—	
Maple .....	27 to 32	Wismar & Rostock..	18 to 21
White .....	25 to 28	Danish .....	17 to 22
Boilers .....	28 to 32	Saal .....	18 to 22
Beans, Large .....	24 to 27	East Friesland ..	16 to 18
Ticks .....	25 to 30	Egyptian .....	15 to 17
Harrow .....	27 to 30	Danube .....	16 to 18
Pigeon .....	28 to 31	Peas, White .....	26 to 28
Oats—		Boilers .....	28 to 30
Line & York feed ..	14 to 15	Beans, Horse .....	24 to 27
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	16 to 18	Pigeon .....	26 to 29
Berwick & Scotch ..	16 to 18	Egyptian .....	21 to 22
Scotch feed .....	15 to 16	Oats—	
Irish feed and black ..	12 to 15	Groningen, Danish,	
Ditto Potato .....	16 to 17	Bremen, & Fries-	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 to 53	land, feed and blk. ..	13 to 15
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	—	Do. thick and brew ..	16 to 19
£23 to £25 per last		Riga, Petersburg,	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	—	Archangel, and	
£26 to 30s. per cwt.		Swedish .....	15 to 16
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton		Flour—	
Linseed, £9 0s. to £9 10s.		U. S., per 195 lbs. ..	22 to 24
per 1,000		Hamburg .....	21 to 23
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Danish and Stettin ..	21 to 23
Ship .....	28 to 31	French, per 280 lbs. ..	28 to 33
Town .....	27 to 30		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 31.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat .....	43s. 6d.	Wheat .....	43s. 7d.
Barley .....	22 4	Barley .....	22 6
Oats .....	17 9	Oats .....	18 0
Rye .....	23 4	Rye .....	23 11
Beans .....	28 11	Beans .....	28 0
Peas .....	26 1	Peas .....	27 0

#### DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Malt, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

#### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 9.

From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of Beasts fresh up, this morning, were again very extensive, and of somewhat improved quality. Notwithstanding that the attendance of both town and country buyers was good, the Beef trade ruled excessively heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations gave 2d. per 8 lbs. The top general figure for Beef did not exceed 3s. 6d., though a few very superior Scots realized 3s. 8d. per 8 lbs. Large numbers of Beasts were turned out unsold. With Sheep we were again extensively supplied, and there was a decided improvement in the weight of most breeds. Generally speaking the demand was very inactive, and prices were the turn in favour of the butchers; the top figure for Mutton was 4s. per 8 lbs. As Lamb is now out of season we have discontinued to quote it. The few Lambs offering sold at Mutton prices. There was a decided falling off in the supply of Calves, in which a moderate business was doing, at Friday's currencies. We had a moderate inquiry for Pigs, and late rates were well supported.

Prices per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..... 2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. | Veal ..... | 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d. || Mutton ..... | 3 0 to 4 0 | Pork ..... | 3 2 to 4 0 |

#### HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .....	815	14,250	292
Monday .....	4,710	28,560	295

#### NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 9.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.
Middling do 3 6 to 4 2	Mid. ditto 3 6 to 4 2
Prime large 2 10 to 3 0	Prime ditto 3 8 to 4 2
Prime small 3 2 to 3 4	Veal .....
Large Pork 3 0 to 3 6	Small Pork ..

#### PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Business in the past week was not lively. The dealings in

Irish Butter were neither free nor extensive, but prices advanced fully 1s. per cwt. for all kinds, landed and on board, in consequence of the stringent reports from Ireland. Foreign—A dull sale at a decline of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. for best qualities. Bacon of fresh cure sold steadily at full prices. Other kinds as last reported. Sales for the next three months have been made for prime Waterford meat at 45s. per cwt. on board. In Hams and Lard no change worth notice.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Sept. 9.—We have no alteration to note in our trade. The best Dorset Butter is in fair request, at current rates, but all middling and inferior parcels are still neglected. Dorset, fine weekly, 78s. to 82s. per cwt.; do., middling and stale ditto, 56s. to 70s.; Devon, —s. to —s.; Fresh, 8s. to 10s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 9.—Several pockets of new Kent and Sussex hops have been received at market, the quality for the most part being good. The prices realized for the Kent's have ranged from £5 to £5 8s., and Sussex £5 12s. to £5 16s. The picking is expected to be very general in the course of a few days. Yearlings are now brought within a very small compass, and are being gradually disposed of at the following currency, viz.:

Weald of Kent ..... 100s. to 120s. || Sussex Pockets ..... | 90s. to 105s. |
| Duty, £200,000 to £205,000. |  |

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Linseed and Rapeseed were held with firmness, and cakes of both kinds were fully as dear as before. Mustardseed was not so plentiful as last week, and sold more freely at the rates then current. Winter Tares were also quite as dear as on Monday last. A sample or two of new Canaryseed appeared, of moderately good quality, which sold somewhat lower than old seed.

#### BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) ..... sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s. || Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3 lbs. each) ..... | £8 0s. to £9 0s. |
Cow Grass (nominal) .....	—s. to —s.
Trefoil (per cwt.) .....	14s. to 18s.
Rapeseed, (per last) .....	new £23 to £25; old £2— to £2—
Ditto Cake (per ton) .....	£4 10s. to £5 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white .....	5s. 6d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 10s.
Coriander (per cwt.) .....	15s. to 16s.
Canary (per quarter) new .....	58s. to 63s.
Tares, Winter, per bush .....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; Spring, nominal
Caraway (per cwt.) .....	new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) .....	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed, nominal.	

#### FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .... 33s. to 50s. || Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .... | 24s. to 42s. |
| Linseed (per qr.) ..... | Baltic 38s. to 41s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s. |
| Linseed Cake (per ton) ..... | £3 10s. to £7 10s. |

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Sept. 9.—The imports of Wool into London last week were not large. They included 1,166 bales from the Cape, 325 from Morocco, 375 from Germany, and small parcels from France, &c. The public sales have been in daily progress, and have proceeded satisfactorily.

LIVERPOOL, September 7.—Scotch.—There is still only a limited demand for Laid Highland Wool, the trade, no doubt, having supplied themselves well at the fairs. For White Highland there is a fair inquiry. In crossed and Cheviot Wool there is little doing.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24 lbs. ....	5 6 to 9 6	
White Highland do. ....	11 0 to 12 0	
Laid Crossed do., unwashed .....	9 6 to 11 0	
Do. do., washed .....	10 6 to 12 6	
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed .....	11 0 to 14 6	
Do. do., washed .....	15 6 to 19 6	
White Cheviot do. do. ....	22 0 to 27 0	
Import for the week .....	757 bags.	
Previously this year .....	5,075 bales.	

Foreign.—The attention of the trade is still engaged with the public sales going on in London, which progress very satisfactorily. Our stocks are light here, and any little coming in meets a steady demand. About 600 bales East India, and about 400 other sorts, to be offered on the 11th inst.

Imports for the week ..... 566 bales. || Previously this year ..... | 42,665 bales. |

TALLOW, MONDAY, Sept. 9.—Advices from St. Petersburg to the last inst. states, that 3,800 casks of Tallow had sold at 106½ to 107½ roubles for common shipping sorts. Shipments were progressing steadily, as will be seen by our statement at foot, and the quantity of Tallow afloat is somewhat extensive. Since Monday last, our market has ruled firm, and a good business has been doing, at, in some instances, a further advance in the quotations of 3s. per cwt. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 37s. 9d. for new, and 37s. to 37s. 3d. for old. Higher rates are demanded for forward delivery. Town Tallow has advanced to 37s. per cwt. net cash; and rough Fat to 2s. 1d. per 8 lbs.

#### PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Casks.	8,892	13,338	15,369	27,350	54,913
Stock this day ...	42s. 3d.	46s. 6d.	45s. 6d.	38s. 3d.	37s. 0d.
Price of Y. C. ...	42s. 9d.	—s. 0d.	—s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	37s. 9d.
Delivery last week	1,921	2,936	2,919	1,459	2,002
Do. from 1st June	14,513	17,390	23,327	17,239	18,839
Arrived last week	726	1,619	2,729	2,241	2,374
Do. from 1st June	12,783	22,629	31,165	19,116	17,448
Price of Town ...	44s. 6d.	40s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	40s. 0d.	39s. 6d.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Sept. 7.—V. getables are abundantly supplied. Hothouse Grapes and Pine-apples plentiful. The supply of Peaches and Nectarines from the open walls tolerably abundant. Gooseberries are all but over. Oranges and Lemons, though scarce, are sufficient for the demand. Plums and Pears are still received from the continent in abundance. Filberts are plentiful. Carrots and Turnips may be had at from 3d. to 6d. per bunch. Potatoes are good and cheap. Lettuces and other saladings are sufficient for the demand, and so are Mushrooms. French Beans are scarcer. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Carnations, Picotees, Asters, Fuchsias, Mignonette, Dahlias, Verbenas, Bignonia venusta, Stephanotis floribunda, Heliotropes, Calceolarias viscosissimas, Japan Lilies, and Roses.

#### HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

	At per load of 36 trusses.		
Meadow Hay ..	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
	48s. to 78s.	50s. to 80s.	50s. to 77s.
Clover Hay ....	60s. 85s.	60s. 84s.	60s. 88s.
Straw .....	22s. 28s.	29s. 30s.	22s. 28s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 33s. 0d. to —s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 0d. to —s.; brown, 35s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £42; Spanish, £41; Sperm £44 to £45, bagged £43; South Sea, £31 10s. to £35; Seal, pale, £31 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £25 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., —d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6d. 6d. to 7s.

#### COAL MARKET, Monday, Sept. 9.

A general advance from this day's night, and with good sale. Haswell, 15s. 9d.; Stewart's, 16s. 3d.; Hetton's, 16s.; Braddell's, 15s. 9d.; Kellow, 15s. 6d.; Adelaide's, 15s. 6d.; Eden Main, —s. 0d.; Wylam, —s.; Belmont, —s. 0d.

Fresh arrivals, 69; left from last day, 31. Total, 100.

#### METALS, LONDON, Sept. 6.

ENGLISH IRON. s		FOREIGN STEEL. c	
per ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bar, bolt, and square, London .....	5 2 0 to 6 5 10	Swedish keg ..	13 15 14 3 0
Nail rods .....	6 0 0 to 6 10 0	Ditto faggot ..	14 17 6 15 0 0
Hoops .....	7 0 0 to 7 10 0	ENGLISH COPPER. d	
Sheets, singles ..	7 15 8 5 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts .....	per lb. 0 0 9
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 10 0 to 4 12 6	Tough cake, per ton ..	79 10 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0—3 10 0		Tile .....	78 10 0
Do. Anthracite .....	3 10 0	Old copper, s, per lb., 0 0 8½	
Pig, in Wales ..	3 6 3 15 0	FOREIGN COPPER. f	
Do. do. forge ..	3 8 2 10 6	South American, in bond .....	0 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash .....	3 3 6—2 5 0	ENGLISH LEAD. g	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	3 10 0	Pig .. per ton ..	17 0 17 10 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0	Sheet .....	18 0 18 10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow .....	2 15 0	Red lead .....	19 0 0
Do. in Wales ..	3 10 3 15 0	White ditto .....	25 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works ..	5 0 0 6 0 0	Patent shot .....	20 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire ..	0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD. A	
Rails .....	4 15 0	Spanish, in bond 16 0 16 10 0	
Chairs .....	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN. i	
FOREIGN IRON. b		Block, per cwt. ....	4 4 0
Swedish .....	11 2 6 12 0 0	Bar .....	4 3 4 0
CCND .....	18 0 0	Refined .....	4 9 0
PSI .....	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. k	
Gourieff .....	0 0 0	Banca .....	3 19 6 4 1 0
Archangel .....	0 0 0	Straits .....	0 0 4 1 0
		TIN PLATES. l	
		IC Coke, per box ..	1 7 6 1 8 0
		IC Charcoal ..	1 12 0 1 13 6
		IX ditto .....	1 18 0
		SPELTEN. m	
		Plates, warehoused, per ton .....	15 10 0
		Do. to arrive .....	0 0 0
		ZINC. n	
		English sheet, per ton ..	21 0 0
		QUICKSILVER, s, per lb. 0 0 4	

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; A, ditto; k, ditto; l, net cash; m, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; n, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

#### COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—In the West India market 700 hhds. have been sold to-day (including 260 hhds. of Barbadoes, and 160 hhds. of Jamaica) at steady prices. The public sales went off to-day with much spirit. 5,000 bags of Mauritius were all sold at an advance of fully 6d. per cwt.; good and fine gray and yellow, 39s. 6d. to 41s.; low to middling yellow, 38s. to 39s. 6d.; brown and low gray, 34s. to 35s. 6d. 550 bags of grizzly yellow Bengal were bought in at very high prices—44s. to 46s. for low to good. 1,800 bags of Penang brought higher rates—low to middling white, 39s. to 40s. 6d.; yellow, 36s. to 38s.; brown, 34s. 6d. 1,844 bags of China were bought in above the market value—31s. for very low soft brown (38s. 6d. was bid). 650 bags of good brown Manila were bought in at 38s. (36s. was bid).

COFFEE.—At public sale to-day about 400 bags of native, and 680 bags and 150 casks of plantation Ceylon, were offered—the former were bought in at 48s. (47s. was bid); the plantation chiefly sold at about former prices—50s. to 50s. 6d. for fine ordinary to middling. Privately, the transactions in native Ceylon have been unimportant, amounting to only 260 bags at 46s. 6d., and a few superior at 48s. per cwt.

RICE.—3,000 bags of Madras sold to-day at auction at full rates—8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. for low to good pinky.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS OF RELIGION.

## PARALYSIS.

**MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST,** of 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable as one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated, that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanised he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanised. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the "Exeter Flying Post," will prove the result:—

## OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; nor the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial, for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so. "GEORGE E. BIGNALL."

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.  
Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. It will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaint, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

## HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood.

The present proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipe, titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonial must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

## DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most Extraordinary cure by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rolins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbute Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbute Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbute Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any

man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbute Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.  
JOHN MANNING.  
HENRY GOODMAN.  
WILLIAM PEARSE.  
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1843."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rolins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screaming by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scorbute Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosy hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbute eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

## ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF "HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS."

"Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 5, 1845.  
"SIR.—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'Halse's Scorbute Drops.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers.—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,  
"CHARLES DICKENSON."

The following is extracted from the *Nottingham Review*, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS, &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'Halse's Scorbute Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated Halse's Scorbute Drops), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try Halse's Scorbute Drops.'"

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d. and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Newberry, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

## LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR! WHISKERS! &amp;c.

OF ALL THE PREPARATIONS ever introduced for the production of the Human Hair, Mustaches, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale, as ROSALIE COUPPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE. It is eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, checking and preventing greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing it falling off, &c. &c. For the re-production of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled. ONE TRIAL ONLY is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent, post free, on receipt of twenty-four postage-stamps.

## AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS AND OPINIONS.

Miss Young, Truro, writes:—"It has quite restored my hair, which I had lost for years, notwithstanding I had tried the many ludicrously-styled messes of the day."

Mr. Bull, Brill, says:—"I am happy to say after everything else failed, yours has had the desired effect; the greyness is quite checked."

Dr. Erasmus Wilson:—"It is vastly superior to all the clumsy, greasy compounds now sold under various mysterious titles and pretences; which I have at different times analyzed, and found uniformly injurious, being either SCENTED, or COLOURED with some highly deleterious ingredient. There are, however, so many impositions afoot, that persons reluctantly place confidence where it may be justly bestowed."

For the NURSERY it is indispensable as forming in infancy the basis of a good head of hair.

## DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her only safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury:—"It cured four corns, and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."

Address: Miss COUPPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

## YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE! AND WHAT FIT FOR

"We shall find,  
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind."

## KNOW THYSELF!—THE ORIGINAL

GRAPHIOLOGIST continues to give those graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from the handwriting, which have given so much astonishment, delight, and instruction. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of knowing their true character, or that of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of the writing, mentioning sex and age, or supposed age, of the writer, and enclosing thirteen uncut postage stamps, to Miss GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and they will receive a graphic, minute, and interesting-written delineation of what the writer really is, and for what pursuits qualified.

"All my friends say your portraiture is amazingly correct."—Miss H. P., Leeds.

The following testimonial has just been received from an eminent phrenologist:—"I consider your delineation of character a perfect masterpiece. Had you been a phrenologist, and examined his head, it could not have been more accurate."

All persons wishing to test the value of the science, or to ascertain the character of any person privately, are requested to send a specimen of their writing as above.

Just Published,

**THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.** By ELLEN GRAMAM. Addressed, as a matter of course, to Gentlemen, although it contains much that is instructive to Ladies. Price 1s.; sent post free, on receipt of Thirteen Postage Stamps, by Miss Graham, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London.

## BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. cx.  
37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

**THIS COMPANY** is founded on purely Mutual principles; there is no proprietary under any form to absorb any portion of the profits, which all belong to the Members at large, by whom also the Directors are appointed.

The following statement of the number of Policies executed since the 1st of January last, will show that the Company is fully maintaining the rapid progress in public estimation witnessed in previous years.

Life.....	385	Amount £69,931
Investment..	349	" 16,664

Total in 8 months 734	" £79,595
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The business of the Company comprises:—

1. Life Assurance in all its branches. Policies are issued in every department of Life Assurance on improved and advantageous terms. These policies are available for making provisions for widows, children, and other relatives;—to give stability to partnership firms, by preventing capital from being withdrawn on the death of partners;—to meet the payment of fines upon the renewal of life leases;—to secure the discharge of debts;—to pay off mortgages;—to invest savings at interest;—to provide for fines and fees upon admission to copyholds;—and to meet every contingency incident to property or lives. The Company grants Annuities, and Assurances receivable at a given age.

2. Investment Assurance: by which the payment of £100 is assured at the expiration of 12½ years, at a monthly payment of 10s., yielding a much larger rate of interest than the savings banks. The premiums paid in may be withdrawn at any time, with interest at 4 per cent., on three months' notice being given when the amount is above £6.

3. Advances to the Members on any description of available security, on the same principle as that adopted by well-conducted building societies, but with many advantages which cannot be obtained in those societies.

As there are some towns in which Agents are not yet appointed, the Directors are open to receive applications from respectable persons in such places. They must be members of the Company.

Upon receipt of two postage stamps, the prospectus, with forms, &c., will be forwarded, in which some important and novel applications of Life Assurance will be found.

September 2nd, 1850. W. S. GOVER,  
Actuary and Secretary.

The British Empire Mutual Fire Assurance Society (although entirely distinct in its funds and management) is conducted at the same offices and on the same principles. There have been issued from it during the last seven months 865 new Policies, assuring property to the amount of £348,693.

## COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET, AND A CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

## PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

Which gives Relief on the First Application.

**PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND (CORN PLAISTER)** is generally admitted to be the best emollient application for Corns and Bunions, and is worthy of a trial on the part of those who are afflicted with such unpleasant companions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly 1,000 private letters from the Gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

CAUTION.—Observe! Unprincipled Medicine Vendors supply spurious articles for these; but be sure to have none but Paul's Every Man's Friend, prepared by John Fox. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp.

Prepared only by John Fox, in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. each; or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use, of all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

A 2s. 9d. Box cures the most obdurate Corns.

## ASK FOR PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

## AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE PILES.

## ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT,

For the Cure of FISTULÆ and PILES, surpasses every other known remedy in existence, giving the sufferer instant relief on the first application, and seldom fails performing a perfect cure. So great is the repute this Ointment has acquired as an outward application for the Piles, that it is now used by the more enlightened and unprejudiced part of the Medical Profession. Sufferers from the Piles will not regret giving the Ointment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names.

Sold in covered Pots at 4s. 6d., or the quantity of three 4s. 6d. pots in one for 11s., with full directions for use.

Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment."

The public are requested to be on their guard against noxious compositions, sold at low prices, and to observe, that none can be genuine unless the name of C. KING is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the Proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectable Chemists, and Dealers in Patent Medicines:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Newberry, St. Paul's; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London, and in every market town throughout the United Kingdom.

## DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &amp;c.?

Many preparations for the Human Hair, and the production of WHISKERS, MUSTACHES, &c., have been introduced, but none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as MISS DEAN'S CRINILENE. It is eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, and checking and preventing greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing it falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent, post free, on receipt of Twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

For Children it is indispensable, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

## AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving, thanks to your Crinilene."—Mr. Grey, Baton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analysing the Crinilene, says:—"It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring, or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

## CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss Dean's ABSORBENT the only radical cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.



# INTENDING LIFE ASSURERS are respectfully invited to compare the Principles, Rates, and whole Provisions of the

## SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

with those of any other existing Company.

The WHOLE PROFITS are divisible among the Assured, who are, at the same time, specially exempt from personal liability. It thus possesses an obvious advantage over any Proprietary Company.

As compared with other Mutual Offices, it claims superiority in the following particulars:—

1. PREMIUMS AT EARLY AND MIDDLE AGES ABOUT A FOURTH LOWER. (See below.)
2. A MORE ACCURATE ADJUSTMENT OF THE RATES OF PREMIUM TO THE SEVERAL AGES.
3. A PRINCIPLE IN THE DIVISION OF THE SURPLUS MORE SAFE, EQUITABLE, AND FAVOURABLE TO GOOD LIVES.
4. EXEMPTION FROM ENTRY MONEY.

Resolutions were adopted at the General Meeting in 1849, the effect of which is to render POLICIES INDISPUTABLE EXCEPT ON ACCOUNT OF FRAUD.

\* I. ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR £100 WITH WHOLE PROFITS.

Age 20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
£1 15 8	1 18 0	2 1 6	2 6 10	2 14 9	3 5 9	4 17 5	5 11 11

II. ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR £100, WITH WHOLE PROFITS, PAYABLE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS ONLY.

Age 20	25	30	35	40	45	50
£2 7 10	2 10 8	2 14 6	2 19 8	3 3 4	3 14 9	4 7 2

### INVESTMENT AND FAMILY PROVISION.

At present, when interest is so low, attention is invited to the mode of LIFE ASSURANCE BY SINGLE PAYMENTS, and to the peculiarly advantageous terms on which it can be effected in the

#### SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

By this mode a person may assure a Policy for £1,000.

	£	s.	d.
If aged 30, for a single payment of	363	0	0
Aged 40	428	7	6
Aged 50	531	16	8

At his death, his family will receive the £1,000, with additions from the profits, on the very favourable principle of this Society. While he lives he has it in his power to borrow a sum, nearly equal to his payment, on the security of the Policy, and increasing yearly with its value, without any expense, and at a moderate rate of interest.

Assurances may be effected in this way, varying in amount from £50 to £5,000.

For those who have still before them the duty of securing for their families a competent provision in case of their premature death, the ordinary mode of Life Assurance by Annual Premiums, payable during life, or for a limited number of years, is undoubtedly most suitable; but to those who have already made such provision, the systems now brought under notice are recommended,—the former as combining a favourable investment for spare capital with the benefit of Life Assurance, and this on the most economical terms; and the latter as a means of securing a provision for the member himself in his declining years.

During last year 567 Policies were opened,—above 4,000 having been issued since the commencement of the Institution.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectus, Copies of the Annual Reports, and every information, will be forwarded free, on application at Head Office in Edinburgh: or at

THE OFFICE IN LONDON, 12, MOORGATE-STREET.

GEORGE GRANT, Agent and Secretary for London.

MUSIC BY WM. THOROLD WOOD.

VOCAL.

**THE PEOPLE'S ANTHEM, "GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE."** Quartett, semi-chorus, and chorus, with pianoforte accompaniment. Price 1s.

One of the latest and most characteristic productions of the People's Poet, Ebenezer Elliott, set to music by W. Thorold Wood, in the hope that it may become, for the advocates of reform and progress,—what the so-called national anthem has long been for the lovers of things as they are—a watchword and a rallying cry.

"The music is worthy of the poetry, and every lover of his country ought to assist in making 'God save the People' as truly popular as 'Rule Britannia,' or any other of our national songs."—*Nottingham Review*, Feb. 16, 1850.

"The composer has given a grave, but also a grand, sentiment to the melody, which now invests the poem with an additional vitality. The opening chorus is followed by a finely-modulated quartett and semi-chorus, concluding with a full and thrilling diapason of sound, which none can listen to without feeling that additional power which music, conceived in the style and spirit of the words, can always effect."—*Weekly Dispatch*, March 24th, 1850.

**"DARK, DEEP, AND COLD."** Quartett, semi-chorus, and chorus, with lithographic illustration. Poetry by **EMERSON ELLIOTT**. A tribute to the memory of the People's Poet. Price 3s.

**"GATHER YE ROSEBUDS WHILE YE MAY."** Madrigal. Poetry by **HERRICK**. Price 3s.

PIANOFORTE.

**THE FREE-TRADE POLKA.** With beautiful coloured illustration. Dedicated to Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P. Price 2s. 6d.

"This is just what a Polka should be—light, airy, tripping, and full of life, with the time well marked, and easy of execution. A man with the gout, or a lady with the tooth-ache, might dance to such music."—*The People's and Howitt's Journal*, June, 1850.

Shepherd and Jones, 98, Newgate-street, London; and to be had, by order, of all Musicians in the Kingdom.

**RICHARD A. C. LOADER** respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	2 12 0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved spilt polished	0 14 0
Set of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top	5 5 0
Solid rosewood chairs, in hair seating	5 5 0
Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing	0 18 0
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing	4 17 0
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0 18 0
Rosewood couch to match	4 0 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	3 13 6
Do, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6 6 6
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished	2 12 0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)	4 14 0
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornice, or poles	4 14 6
Do, very superior	£3 15s. 6d. to
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornice	2 12 6
Japanese French bedsteads, all sizes and colours	1 3 6
Superior ditto	1 9 0
Mahogany half-tested bedsteads, with cornice	3 10 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames	£3 3s. to 10 10 0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames	5s. to 1 12 0

**RICHARD A. C. LOADER,**  
24, FAVENHUT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

### PROVISION FOR ADVANCED AGE.

To Clergymen, or other professional men, and to all whose income is dependent on the continuance of health, the Directors recommend attention to the scale of DEFERRED ANNUITIES, which are calculated on very advantageous terms. The following are examples of the

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ANNUITY of £50, commencing at the following ages:—

Age at Entry.	Age at which Annuity is to commence.			
	50	55	60	65
20	£9 5 0	£5 16 8	£3 10 0	£1 19 11
25	12 17 1	7 18 4	4 14 2	2 12 11
30	18 12 1	11 1 3	6 8 9	3 11 3
35	28 13 9	16 2 1	9 0 5	4 18 4

Thus an Annuity of £50 may be secured for a person now aged 25, to commence on his attaining age 60, and payable half-yearly during life, for an Annual Premium of £4 14s. 2d.

For those who have still before them the duty of securing for their families a competent provision in case of their premature death, the ordinary mode of Life Assurance by Annual Premiums, payable during life, or for a limited number of years, is undoubtedly most suitable; but to those who have already made such provision, the systems now brought under notice are recommended,—the former as combining a favourable investment for spare capital with the benefit of Life Assurance, and this on the most economical terms; and the latter as a means of securing a provision for the member himself in his declining years.

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THE OFFICE IN LONDON, 12, MOORGATE-STREET.

GEORGE GRANT, Agent and Secretary for London.

### FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, LADIES WHO ARE SICKLING, AND PERSONS OF DELICATE CONSTITUTION.

#### BULLOCK'S SEMOLA.

This substance is prepared solely from the finest wheat. Its great merit consists in its being rich in gluten, the pure nutritive or staminal principle of that grain. One part being equal in nutritive power to five parts of wheaten flour, it contains absolutely more nourishment than beef or mutton.

Semola, while most easy of digestion, supplies nourishment in a highly concentrated form, and not being so stimulating as animal food, is particularly adapted to persons afflicted with a weak stomach, or suffering from debility in any form.

As an INFANT'S FOOD it supplies exactly what is needed for the growth of the body, and will be found to agree with a weak stomach. All the usual farinaceous and infants' food consist principally of starch, or of the farina of the coarser grains. Semola may be given by itself, or added to any other forms of food, to increase their nutritive powers; so that for children accustomed to other food, half or two-thirds of the Semola may be mixed with it, with great advantage.

It is also applicable in many special cases where potatoes, puddings, and pastries are prohibited, and where even bread is known to be injurious, but in such cases it can only be duly appreciated by the profession, and must be given under the direction of the medical attendant.

Semola is agreeable and palatable added to every variety of food, custards, cakes, puddings, &c. It is particularly adapted for an addition to

#### SOUPS, BROTH, BEEF, OR MUTTON TEA.

In place of vermicelli, rice, or barley; whilst it improves the flavour of these forms of diet, it greatly increases their nutritive power.

Semola may be obtained, wholesale or retail, of

**LLOYD BULLOCK,**

22, Conduit-street, London.

Retail Price—In packets, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.

And may be ordered of all Chemists and Druggists.

### BEAUTIFUL HAIR, SKIN, TEETH, &c. &c.—VALUABLE TOILETTE REQUISITES.

**MISS EMILY DEAN** has much pleasure in announcing a New Edition of her work, entitled, **THE TOILETTE COMPANION**: an immense collection of most valuable Recipes, indispensable to the Toilette of every Lady and Gentleman. Every recipe is medically attested, and may be fully relied upon. Amongst others, the following will be found of great utility:—Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, Rondeletian Scent, Prince Albert's Perfume, Jenny Lind's Own Scent, the Napoleon Perfume, two invaluable Hair Dyes, remedy for Baldness and Weak Hair, remedy for Superfluous Hairs, cure for Corns and Bunions, Chapped Hands and Lips, Liquid Glue, Marking Ink, for removing Small-pox Marks, Freckles, &c., Amandine for beautifying and whitening the Hands, Bandyne for curling Ladies' Hair, Enamel for filling Teeth, Prince of Wales's Tooth Powder, Lip Salve, Gowland's Lotion, Wash for Blotched Face, a cure for Offensive Breath, instant cure for Chilblains, Cold Cream, to clean Kid Gloves, &c. &c., and many others too numerous to mention. The work is beautifully printed, and will be sent, post free, on receipt of Twenty-Four Postage-stamps, by **MISS EMILY DEAN, 48, LIVERPOOL-STREET, KING'S-CROSS, LONDON.**

Also, just published, Fifth Edition,

**MARRIAGE, WHAT IS IT?** A little plain Advice to both Sexes on this important subject. Price 1s. post free, for 12 Postage Stamps, by **MISS DEAN.**

### REYNOLDS'S SUPERIOR AND EFFECTIVE WATERPROOFING renders cloth of every kind impervious to the heaviest rains, allows a free passage to the perspiration, and is a complete preventive of injury from moths or other insects, and from mildew. 10, NORTH PLACE, GRAY'S-INN-LANE.

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